



Search for
Common
Ground

1601 Connecticut Avenue NW Suite 200
Washington, DC 20009-1035 USA
+1 (202) 265 4300 | +1 (202) 232 6718 fax
search@sfcg.org | www.sfcg.org

Rue Belliard 205 bte 13
B-1040 Brussels, BELGIUM
+32 2 736 7262 | +32 2 732 3033 fax
brussels@sfcg.be | www.sfcg.org

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SINGHA DURBAR

A television and radio drama and outreach initiative to create possibilities for a collaborative political culture in the public imagination

Progress Report for Third Quarter

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Contact Person:

Rajendra Mulmi, Country Director-Nepal

Search for Common Ground Nepal

P.O. Box 24905, Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel: (+977) 4002011 | Email: rmulmi@sfcg.org

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Search for Common Ground Nepal (SFCG|Nepal) is implementing *Singha Durbar*,¹ a multimedia, dialogue and policy think tank engagement project with financial support from USAID Nepal. This initiative seeks to create possibilities for a collaborative political culture in the Nepali public imagination.

The project's specific objectives are:

- To increase public knowledge of government functions at the local and national levels and foster constructive citizen-government engagement;
- To foster dialogues at multiple levels to create a shared national vision for leadership and governance; and
- To promote positive role models for leadership and governance through popular culture.

The initiative centers on the production and broadcast of 13-episodes of a political TV drama series, *Singha Durbar (SD)*, and a 52-episode radio drama series, *Gaun Gaunma Singha Durbar (GGSD)*. It uses these two media products in addition to think tank events and policy papers to catalyze dialogue among key stakeholders on governance, collaborative leadership, and policy issues in Nepal in order to foster constructive, civic-government engagement, and a positive role model for leadership and governance in Nepal.

"Citizens should be aware of their rights and duties, and government officers also should be sensitive and mindful as a duty bearer. The overseeing role of civil society organizations is key to achieve good governance. The state unilaterally or citizens alone cannot ensure accountable and responsible governance. The two-way, state-citizen collaboration is the only the way to ensure good governance."

– Guru Subedi, Local Development Officer, Dhanusha, Addressing the consultation meeting at Janakpur

This second quarterly progress report contains facts and information on project activities successfully completed in the period of April 1, 2014 - June 30, 2014. It also includes adaptations made, lessons learned, and expected activities for the next quarter. Major successfully completed activities in this second quarter were:

1. One-on-one consultation meetings in Morang, Dhanusha and Kaski with local government officials, local police leadership, local political leaders, and journalists. The meetings were held to consult with the local government representatives, journalists and civil society to understand the local issues and get their ideas and suggestions for the radio and television dramas, and for the policy stream of activities of the project.
2. Consultation workshops in Biratnagar, Janakpur, Pokhara, and Kathmandu attended by local government officials, political and social leaders, representatives of non-government organizations, and journalists. The consultation workshops with these key people were designed to provide input for the radio and television dramas, and for the policy stream of activities of the project.
3. Writers' field visit to Dhanusha and Kaski, to help the writers of the radio drams research and study the local context that would help them create a setting and characters for the drama.

¹ Singha Durbar is the name of the government's administrative complex where the Office of the Prime Minister, most of the government ministries, and the parliament is housed.

4. On-going orientation and coaching for writers to increase the writers' knowledge, understanding and skills in writing social change dramas.
5. Research on policies, designed to help determine the important aspects of, and the gaps within the policies, which would guide the process of producing policy white papers.
6. Two national-level consultation workshops in Kathmandu attended by central government officials, central-level political and social leaders, representatives of non-government organizations, and journalists. These consultations were held as part of the curriculum development process for the television drama.
7. Mini survey in Kathmandu, to test the idea of a female prime minister in Singha Durbar television drama.
8. *Singha Durbar* Curriculum Summit to come up with a set of behavior change objectives for the television drama.
9. *Gaun Gaunma Singha Durbar* Curriculum Summit to come up with a set of behavior change objectives for the radio drama.
10. *Gaun Gaunma Singha Durbar* Story Clinic to write the story for the radio drama.
11. *Singha Durbar* Story Clinic to write the story for the television drama.

Some of the major outcomes of this quarter of the project have been the following.

1. Curriculum process completed – Curriculum process for both the radio and television dramas were completed in this quarter, resulting in the set of Curriculum Documents for both. On the basis of the curriculum, the writers of the dramas have started working on the stories which would help achieve the project goals. Several one-on-one and group consultation meetings in and outside Kathmandu helped guide the curriculum development process.
2. Story writing – Story writing process for both the radio and television dramas have been started, with story clinics undergoing for both. The field visits by the writers helped them get ideas for the stories, while the on-going orientation and coaching of the writers helped them sharpen their skills and understanding of the issues.
3. Research on policies – Research on policies was initiated to help understand the issues around the policies better. This will help in the process of developing the policy briefs.
4. Through several different nature of meetings in and outside of Kathmandu, this quarter saw the project reaching out to hundreds of key decision making people from various sectors. This not only ensured that the project activities capture the real need of the target groups as much as possible, but also helped in increasing the acceptance of the project.

NEXT QUARTER'S ACTIVITIES

In the next quarter, July – September, 2014, SFCG will carry out the following activities.

Radio Drama GGDS - SFCG and partner AFN will conduct the second phase of story clinic for radio drama GGSD. The story clinic will finalize the setting, character arch for all major characters of the dram and the story outlines for first 5 episodes. After the Story Clinic, the writers will use the story outlines to write the scripts for the first five episodes of the drama. The process of writing the drama will continue throughout the first year of the project. The production and broadcast of the radio drama will start in the next quarter. SFCG will also start a promotional campaign for the radio drama.

Television Drama Series Singha Durbar – SFCG will conclude the story clinic for SD, finalize the story outlines and complete writing of scripts of most of the episodes in the next quarter. SFCG will also hire a production company and the director for the production of the television series. The assistant director, director of photography, and casting director for the television series will be recruited in this quarter.

Think Tank Events and Policy White Papers - National level Think Tank Forums are scheduled in the next quarter. SFCG will find appropriate partner to organize Think Tank Events and to write policy white papers.

Baseline - SFCG has already commenced the baseline survey phase II which will continue in the third quarter. It will provide a baseline against which evaluation data can be measured at the end of the project.

2. COUNTRY CONTEXT

The first half of 2014 has seen progress as well as hurdles in fulfilling the people's hope to see a constitution drafted. Despite strong protests by the Kamala Thapa led Rastriya Prajatantra Party (RPP) in the initial days of the second Constituent Assembly (CA), the CA supported many decisions made by the first CA. By backing decisions made by the first CA, political parties are moving in a productive direction towards drafting a new constitution. The CA dispute resolution sub-committee headed by Dr. Baburam Bhattarai is actively involved in drafting the constitution. The discussion session and committee meetings are gaining momentum, with over 80 percent of the process currently completed. The progress made in the last three months has given Nepali citizens hope that Nepal's political parties will soon come to a compromise on the draft of the new constitution.²

However, some of the challenges that remain are that some large issues remain unsolved. Many CA members express that they feel excluded from the decisions, and also the parties that did not take part in the 2013 CA election remain in opposition and thus posing a risk that they will not accept decisions made by the CA if relations are not handled diplomatically. Also, in project consultations with current CA members, we found that although they reported that progress was being made, they were not hopeful that the CA could be completed in the originally stipulated time frame.

The five extreme leftist parties have formed an alliance joined by the Prachanda led UCPN (Maoists), Mohan Baidhya led CPN (Maoists), Matrika Yadav led CPN (Maoist), Mani Thapa led CPN (Maoist) and the Communist Party of Nepal (United).³ This alliance backs the "pro-people" constitution. Analysis indicates that this alliance is crucial for the constitution drafting process because it will balance the power inside and outside of the constituent assembly. Making a new alliance between Maoist leaders in the Constituent Assembly has enhanced the bargaining power in the constitutional compromise.⁴ This both increases bargaining capacity of UCPNM, but at the same time also reduces the risk of CPNM undermining the CA process and is an indirect way of bringing Baidhya into the CA process.

Overall during this quarter, the parliament functioned normally, exception for a few days' interruption by the Unified Communist Party (Maoist Party). After years of controversy, the Parliament finally passed the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and Forced Disappearance Probe Commission bills, immediately approved by the president, which mandates that the TRC and Disappeared Commission to begin operations in the near future. Although controversial and criticized heavily as too great a compromise from the original TRC bill, the formation of the TRC and Disappeared Probe Commission is a milestone to mark the conclusion of the peace process⁵ as outlined in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. On June 29, 2014 the parliament passed the government's policy and programs, paving the way for the parliament's budget process.

² The Rising Nepal (2014). <http://trn.gorkhapatraonline.com/index.php/editorial/8668-statute-writing-gathers-speed.html>

³ Kamal Dev Bhattarai (2014). The Kathmandu Post. <http://www.ekantipur.com/2014/06/29/top-story/five-party-maoist-alliance-dahal-cautioned-against-being-overly-influenced-by-fringe-parties/391485.html>

⁴ The Rising Nepal (2014). <http://trn.gorkhapatraonline.com/index.php/headlines/10742-five-party-alliance-formed-for-constitution-writing-prachanda.html>

⁵ Puranjan Acharya (2014). The Kathmandu Post, <http://www.ekantipur.com/2014/05/05/interview/koiralas-record-on-constitution-good-governance-poor/389150.html>

The security situation has improved substantially in the last quarter. Strikes and Banda (traffic and commerce shut downs) were minimal, with the exception of the eight students unions' protest against the price hike in petroleum products. Security forces, especially the Nepal police, continue to crack down on armed groups in the Terai through arrests and prosecutions. The former minister of Physical Planning and Works and newly elected CA member Sanjay Kumar Shah was arrested in Birgunj and was charged with murder and involvement in the bombing in the Janakpur that took place in May 2012, marking a significant achievement in rule of law as the defendant was denied impunity and was charged despite his status.⁶ Nepali citizens are become more hopeful in ending impunity and promoting rule of law in the country. The appreciation that the public has expressed for Ramesh Kharel, who was effective in improving rule of law in Kathmandu during his tenure as Senior Superintendent of Police, also demonstrates the hunger that the public has for heroes who follow through on their commitments and make positive and visible changes that affect people's lives.

SFCG's Initial Findings and Analysis from the consultations and baseline survey

The project team has done research and consultations in the first and second quarters of 2014 to better understand the context of governance from the people's perspective. Despite the progress made at the central level, there are still many concerns at the local level regarding services provided by the government, from getting passports and citizenship certificates to implementation of development projects such as road infrastructure, and improving health and education. The baseline survey (Phase 1) of the project conducted in the first quarter, the consultation meetings conducted in the second quarter, and the consultation meeting from this quarter, found that delays in development projects were the largest concern of respondents (54%) regarding services expected from the government. Difficulties in obtaining services such as passport, citizenship, and other certificates were also expressed by the majority of respondents, with 61% saying it was either difficult, or took many visits to obtain such services.

Local elections are also a critical issue for many – timing, maintain free and violence free elections, and ensuring that they are inclusive. Although the necessity of local elections for the first time since 1996 is now widely recognized, political disagreements at the central level has mean that local elections are exceedingly unlikely to take place until the new constitution is promulgated. Although the timing of the elections is uncertain, there is much preparation and public information that needs to be disseminated. With the bill being tabled for a 40% representation of women in the upcoming election, much work needs to be done to prepare potential candidates. A mini survey conducted in Kathmandu by SFCG has found attitudes towards female leadership is shifting - with 75% of respondents saying that Nepal is ready to accept a female prime minister. However, most respondents had trouble naming any female examples of good leadership. Thus whilst attitudes may be changing about women's capabilities, there is a long way to prepare enough women candidates as well as to build public confidence in them.

The scale of the local elections also needs to be better understood by the public – more than 164,000 positions will be elected from ward, Village Development Committee (VDC), and municipality and district levels. Just as many people have pinned their hopes for the country on the new constitution and have been disappointed by delays, so too many hopes are being pinned on local elections. It will take a lot for

⁶ The Himalayan Times (2014).

<http://www.thehimalayantimes.com/fullNews.php?headline=Janakpur+blast+mastermind+Sah+arrested+&NewsID=413869>

the newly elected bodies to fulfil these expectations of increased accountability, better service delivery, more efficient local budget expenditure, participation and inclusion, and speeding up of local development projects.

The baseline survey found that there continues to be a gap in information between government and citizens. 33 percent of respondents said they wanted to know about the annual budget and expenditure of local agencies (VDC/ municipalities). Many wanted to know how policies are formed, how to use right to information, and why the constitution is not on time. Whilst this reveals a gap in information for the public, it is also a positive sign that the public want more information and are interested to know more from their government.

Citizen government collaboration remains something that both citizens and government see as important, but that still has a long way to go to be effective. The local government representatives met by project staff during the consultation meetings highlighted the importance and value of citizen-government collaboration, further providing for a more favorable environment for the project objectives to be achieved.

The project activities, which center on demonstrating effective leadership, promoting citizen-government collaboration, and equipping citizens with information on government functions, can be expected to be more effective when the general public, government, and civic leaders have parallel goals. The baseline and consultations have found overall that people do hunger for more information about both local and national government. That they see the importance of civic responsibility and collaboration, and that they hunger for responsible leadership.

3. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The section below describes progress made in the second quarter under the each of the six activity streams of the Singha Durbar project.

Table – Achievement against targeted activities

	Activities Planned	Activities Achieved	
Activity Stream 1 – Participatory Curriculum Development			
Consultation Workshops	Three, one-day consultation workshops in Dhanusha, Morang, and Kaski districts in which up to 90 relevant stakeholders	All three consultations organized with 104 participants	
Curriculum Summit for Radio Drama	One meeting to create the curriculum for the radio drama.	Curriculum summit organized and curriculum document developed	
Curriculum Summit for Television Drama	One meeting to create the curriculum for the television	Curriculum summit organized and curriculum document developed	

	drama.		
Activity Stream 2 – Radio Drama			
Story Clinic	2-3 day story clinic with writers, producer and director of the radio drama at partner AFN.	The story clinic organized for 5 days, setting, characters and story outlines for the radio drama series developed.	
Writing	Script writing for the radio drama	Script writing process started for the radio drama	
Pre-Production	Pre-production of radio drama started		
Activity Stream 3: Television Drama Series: Singha Durbar			
Story Clinic	10-day Story Clinic for the television drama.	The story clinic organized. Setting, characters and basic story-lines for the television drama developed.	
Writing	Writing the scripts for the episodes of the television drama.	Story development for SD continues in July, script writing will also start in July.	
Activity Stream 4 – Promotional Campaign for the Radio Drama, Gaun Gaunma Singha Durbar			
Promotions	Promotional campaign for the radio drama started.	The broadcast date for the radio drama was moved to September first week. Therefore, promotional campaign for the radio drama will start in August. Designing of the campaign will start in July.	
Activity 5 – Information Policy White Papers			
Consultations for the National Level Think Tank Forums	Eight, half to full day dialogue events held between policy makers, politicians, technical experts, and representatives of organizations	These consultation meetings have been rescheduled for the third quarter.	
Monitoring and Evaluation – Baseline			
Baseline Survey	Second phase of the baseline survey.	The baseline phase II preparation has started with - finalization ToR, the questionnaire, selection of partner to carry out baseline survey, training and orientation of survey supervisors, and purchase of software and tablets for the survey	

Besides those that we had targeted for this quarter, following activities were also conducted:

- One on one consultation meetings in Biratnagar, Janakpur and Pokhara
- National level consultation workshops
- Field visits by the writers of the dramas
- Ongoing coaching, orientation and field visits for writers

ACTIVITY STREAM 1: PARTICIPATORY CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

SFCG|Nepal conducted various activities under the participatory curriculum development process over the first and the second quarters of the project. The aims of these activities were to finalize the themes and narrow down more specific issues to be included in each of the overarching themes covered in both the dramas and the policy papers. The aim was also to develop curriculum for the television and radio dramas with specific behavior change objectives for each.

In the second quarter of the project, one-on-one consultation meetings and consultation workshops were held in Biratnagar, Janakpur, and Pokhara cities in Morang, Dhanusha, and Kaski districts respectively, and two national level consultation meetings were also held in Kathmandu with national-level politicians, journalists, and civil society leaders.

ONE –TO-ONE CONSULTATION MEETINGS

The SFCG|Nepal team visited Biratnagar and Janakpur on April 20-24 and Pokhara on May 4-5, 2014 for the district-level consultations. The team comprised of the Director of Programs and the producer of *Singha Durbar* television series, Yubakar Raj Rajkarnikar, Project Manager Bhim Bhurtel, Policy Researcher Safik Iraqi, Radio Drama Coordinator Bhabasagar Ghimire, radio drama writers Abhimanu Nirabi and Chandika Mainali, TV drama writers Abinash Bikram Shah, Anbika Giri, and Safar Pokharel, and SFCG|Nepal local field staff Alok Thakur in Janakpur.

The SFCG|Nepal consultation team held one-on-one meetings in the three districts with local representatives of the Nepal Police, Chief District Officers (CDO), Village Development Committees (VDC) secretaries, Local Development Officers (LDO), Woman Development Officers (WDO), journalist, politicians and other local government and civil society leaders.

These one-on-one consultations help the *Singha Durbar* (SD) project team understand the socio-political issues concerning these prominent local leaders. It helped to understand important local governance issues, major challenges for local government leaders, and to gauge the attitude of the leaders towards collaboration among government entities and between the government and people. This information also helped the SD team later in the curriculum development meetings to understand the present political and social context, and to develop specific objectives for the dramas on the basis of that context.

The one-on-one consultations also helped the SD team in collecting stories, mainly on successes of local government initiatives and government-citizen collaborations. These may later be weaved into the

stories of both the radio and television dramas. The consultations also helped the team identify experts that can later be consulted for information and fact checks in the process of story writing for the dramas. The details of the issues identified in the one-on-one meetings will also help the SD team design and guide the think tank events and further researches for the project's policy stream. *(Please see Annex 1 for a full list of people consulted in one-on-one meetings in Biratnagar, Janakpur, and Pokhara).*

The one-on-one meetings brought to light some of the challenges of local governance summarized in the points below.

- **Absence of local bodies:** Development activities are seriously obstructed due to the absence of elected officials for the past 16 years. The Coordination Committee comprising of representatives of the major political parties is mismanaging the development budget allocated to local development bodies.
- **Weak Budget Monitoring Mechanism:** Financial mismanagement is a serious issue in all local level government offices like VDCs, Health Posts, and even government-funded schools. Though district offices have the provision of effective monitoring, they are appointed M&E Officers in the LDO Office, CDO Office, and Education Office, etc. and hardly travel to the local villages.

"Respect for human rights and rule of law should be the fundamental principle of policing. I firmly believe in this. I often discourage my colleagues from conducting extra-judicial killings in the district, and my hope of cracking down on organized crime and armed groups in the district by lawful interrogation of arrested suspects came true." – Uttamraj Subedi, Senior Police Superintendent,
- **Lack of public participation in budget planning and execution:** There is a disconnection between the budget allocated for development activities and the actual need of the community due to the lack of forum meetings, discussions, and interactions.
- **Growing Impunity and Gender based Violence (GBV):** Women participants complain that police and other service providing offices are very much male dominated. That is why serious cases related to GBV including physical violence and rape, are also resolved through community mediation.

The one-on-one session and interviews also brought success stories and best practices at local levels which can be portrayed effectively through the radio and TV dramas.

- **Mobile Integrated Service Delivery Camp:** People admire "mobile camps" organized by some CDO offices to take government services to the grassroots level. Different representatives of district offices visit VDCs on a monthly basis to identify the local needs and to provide service.
- **Community Policing:** Some police units in different districts have invited civil society groups to participate in security planning and to involve local people in supporting the police for investigation purposes. People shared that they also liked the Nepal Police's "Service with a Smile" motto.

- **Fast Service Unit:** Some of the offices including the local police and hospitals have started a separate unit for immediate service delivery. They have a mobile team ready to move in case of an emergency. Many participants suggested starting same kind of special unit for service delivery for people with special needs such as children, women, senior citizens, and members of marginalized communities.
- **Public Hearing and Social Audit:** Almost all participants of the one-on-one meetings admired the practices of public hearings and social audits in different VDCs and districts. According to them, this has not only informed the grassroots about government services and budget, but also has provided an opportunity to share problems and grievances.
- **Effective use of public user group/s for development activities:** In some districts, local government officials have effectively mobilized public user groups and private sectors for many development activities with a transparent procurement system. Formative research indicates that these practices are very much appreciated by all stakeholders.
- **Good examples of civic/government engagement:** Such examples were also identified in the district. For example, with the people's participation, LDO Guru Subedi successfully completed 70 percent of VDC council and planning meetings in Dhanusha. A year ago, such meetings were only 30 percent complete, and Dhanusha was rated the worst district in completing such tasks.
- **Positive Role Models:** Uttam Raj Subedi was identified as a positive policing role model for in Dhanusha. Prabha Koirala was identified as a women's empowerment role model in Kaski.
- **Identified Experts:** LDO of Dhanusha Guru Subedi, DPHO of Morang Navaraj Subba, DPHO of Kaski Ramesha Adhikari and Prabha Shrestha were identified as experts for further consultation in their thematic areas.

During one-to-one interviews with experts and story collection at the field through a network of local journalists, the SD team documented many local examples, real life experiences, and contacts which will be used in the drama as necessary. This in-depth research is a strong base for the overall drama design and production process and the thematic areas of the project.

DISTRICT GROUP CONSULTATIONS

Group consultation meetings in the districts were designed to discuss local and national-level issues related to governance and leadership. These meetings helped attain insights from participating representatives of local civil society, media, government, politics and other sectors on the state of government-civic collaboration, what works, and what can be improved upon.

SFCG organized consultation meetings at Hotel Eastern Star in Biratnagar on April 21, 2014, in Janakpur on April 23, 2014 at Hotel Welcome, and in Pokahara at Hotel Sky Touch on May 4, 2014. The participants included government officials, local media personnel, local academia, civil society activists, women rights activists, Dalit rights activist, and local political leaders. In Janakpur, a HIV positive woman from the Madheshi community had participated, and in Pokhara, two third gender individuals

participated in the district consultation meetings. *(Please see Annex 2 for the participant list from the group consultation meetings in the three districts).*

Consultation meetings in each district were divided into two segments. The first segment included a plenary discussion and the second segment allowed participants to discuss in small groups. During the first plenary segment, discussions were conducted on the following key questions:

1. What do you understand about governance?
2. What do you consider to be good/ ideal leadership?
3. What are some good examples of citizen-government collaboration?



DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE SEPECIALIST SUMITRA MANADHAR AT DISTRICT CONSULTATION WORKSHOP IN BIRATNAGAR

The main responses from the consultations were:

- The consultation meetings helped to gather a number of success stories of government–civic engagement in the areas of health, education, and governance;
- The general public believes that government officials should work for what the people demand and should be accountable to the people;
- People have a lot of grievances towards the government for inefficient services, unimplemented policies, and the general ineffectiveness of local government bodies;
- People are more aware about the Right to Information (RTI) Act, and are seeking information from government offices when they think government officials are not providing adequate information;
- People believe that a good leader is an individual who is able to forge consensus among opposing parties and work for the larger benefit of the people;
- Despite the fact that most people did not believe that Nepal had an ideal leader, when prompted, people were able to name political and social leaders who have achieved aims in specific thematic areas as leaders;
- People liked the title, '*Gaun Gaunma Singha Durbar*' (*Singha Durbar* in Every Village) which was used for the consultation. It sparked excitement and discussion on the contemporary relevancy of discussing peoples' access to government services in cities and villages. This title was also preferred as the name of the radio drama; and
- Though people have a tendency to place blame on the government for everything that does not function adequately, when suggested, people appear to be willing to increase civic-government engagement to solve their problems at the local level as evident from examples gathered from the consultation meetings.

During the second segment of the group consultation meetings in the three districts, the participants were divided into four small groups to discuss four thematic issues. The themes included:

- Constitution drafting process: This theme covered various pertinent issues relating to the constitution in terms of formation of the government, restructuring of the state in regards to federal set-up including issues of the identity based on ethnicity, Madheshi and regions, transitional justice, and holding local election;
- Gender and social inclusion: Under this theme, the participants discussed the participation of women, Dalits, differently able, and other marginalized groups such as Janajati, Adibashi, Madheshi, Tharu, Kamaiya, Haliya, and Kamlari in the development processes;
- Local governance, local politics: This included transparency and accountability of the local government offices, security issues, and other issues of local, district politics; and
- Local development issues: Under this theme, participants discussed local development issues such as education, health, disaster-risk reduction, natural disaster, and social security issues.

Under the above themes or topics, the groups were given the following key questions to discuss further:

1. What is the current situation of the issues in the district?
2. What would you like to see happen in the area (thematic and geographical) in which you are working? For example, what would you like to see happen in terms of gender and social inclusion in the districts?
3. Who are some of the ideal leaders that you see working in your thematic area?

Some of the insights from the thematic discussions were:

- Local people are aware of their rights and believe that these rights should be reflected in the new constitution;
- Federal restructuring should be forged with the democratic partnership of all identities, and attention should also be paid to the capacity and efficiency of federal units;
- New constitution should be an instrument ensuring the rights of women and other marginalized communities, and the government should also do more for capacity building and socio-economic development of these marginalized groups;
- Local elections should be held as soon as possible as only elections can ensure that local bodies are held accountable to local people;
- To make local government officials accountable to tax payers, citizens' charters should be placed in local government offices which include comprehensive instructions for citizens in order to inform citizens on procedures, and length of time and fees required for procedures for local government services; and
- The participants also had some helpful stories and guidelines for good role models of constructive civic-government engagement at the local level.

The outcomes of the consultation meetings aided in identifying and forming the characters and stories to be covered, narrowing down the themes for the television and radio dramas, identifying areas for

further research and consultation needs of pertinent themes and issues, and identifying role models from different sectors of public life who have contributed to the larger, public benefit in various sectors.

MAJOR FINDINGS FROM CONSULTATION MEETING

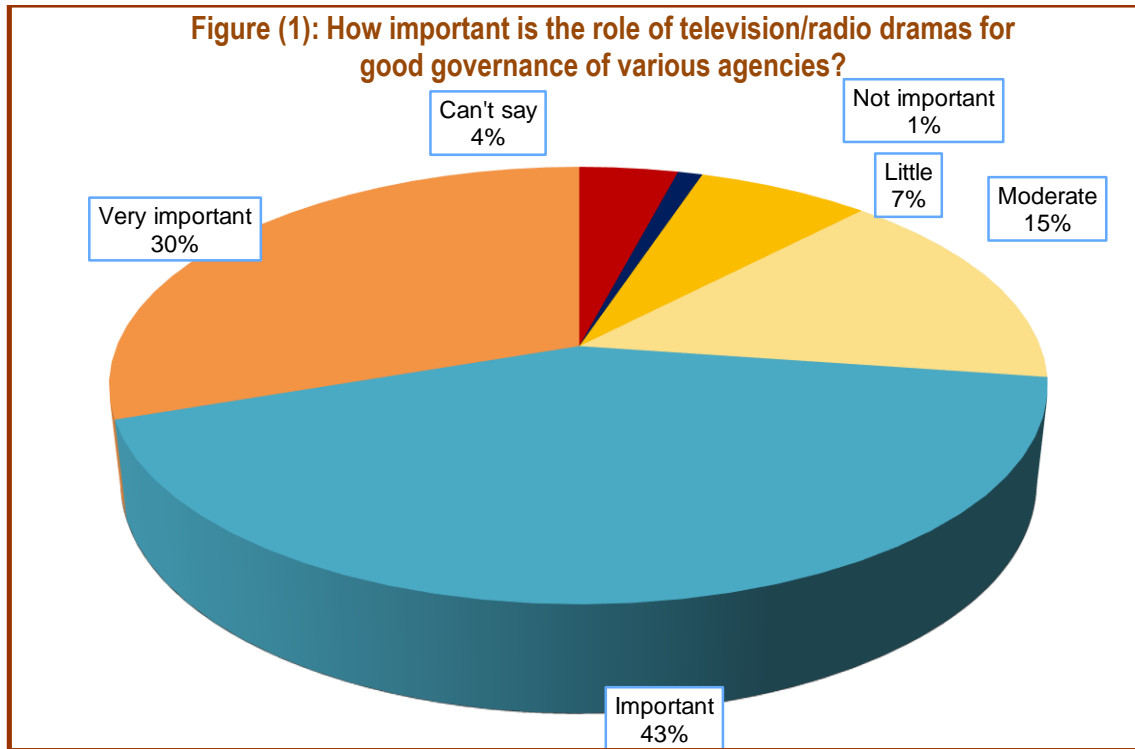
Expectation of district level stakeholders from local and central government

The district consultation meetings held in May and June was conducted in six districts: Biratnagar, Janakpur, Kathmandu, Pokhara, Nepalgunj, and Dhangadi. The main objective of the meetings was to identify and prioritize the story theme through a consultation process. There were a total of 236 participants who participated in the consultation meeting (on average, 39 participants per event). The event saw participation of 50% male, 49% female, and 1% third gender. The consultation meeting in Nepalgunj had maximum participation with a total of 73 participants, of which 66% were male and 34% female. The participants were requested to fill out a survey at the end of the meeting.

Region	Female		Male		Third Gender		Total
Eastern (Biratnagar)	8	26%	23	74%	0	0%	31
Central (Janakpur)	15	38%	24	60%	1	3%	40
Central (Kathmandu)	14	70%	6	30%	0	0%	20
Western (Pokhara)	31	94%	1	3%	1	3%	33
Mid-western (Nepalgunj)	25	34%	48	66%	0	0%	73
Far-western (Dhangadi)	23	59%	16	41%	0	0%	39
Total	116	49%	118	50%	2	1%	236

How important is the role of television/radio dramas for good governance of various agencies?

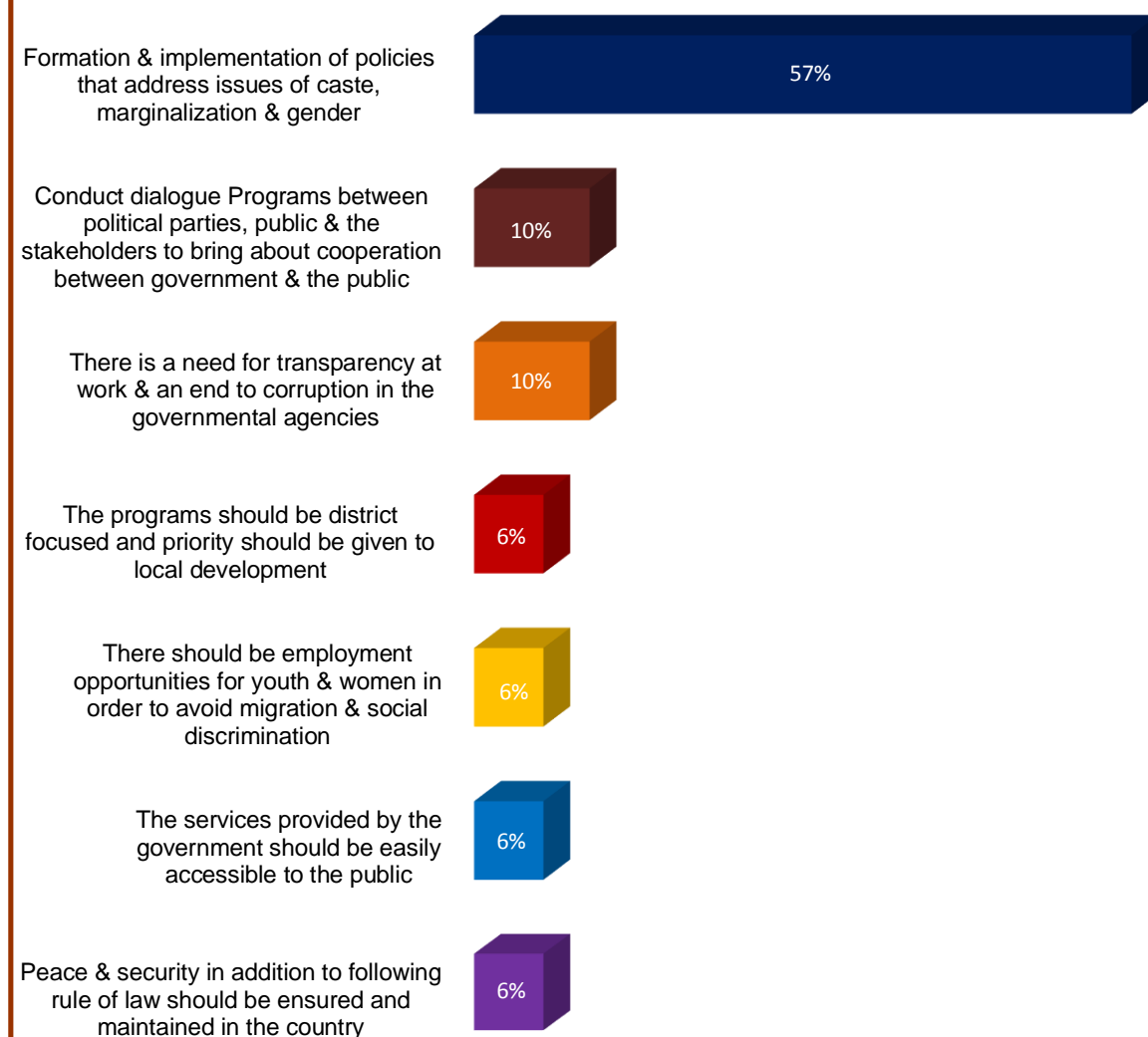
Majority of the respondents (43%) said that the role of television/radio dramas is important for good governance of various agencies and 30% said that it plays a very important role. 15% of the respondents said that the role of television/radio dramas was of average importance for good governance in various agencies while 7% of the respondents felt television/radio dramas played a little role. 4% of the respondents could not say if television/radio dramas played an important role while 1% of the respondents felt that the role of television/radio dramas was not important for good governance of various agencies.



Expectation of district level stakeholders from the central government

In terms of expectations that the district level stakeholders had of the central government, more than half of the respondents (57%) expected formation and implementation of policies that addressed issues of caste, marginalization, and gender. 10% of the respondents expected dialogue programs between political parties, public and stakeholders for cooperation and transparency at work along with an end to corruption in government agencies. Other expectations that were discussed were for the programs to be district focused with priority given to local development, employment opportunities to both youth and women, and to avoid migration and social discrimination. There were also concerns over services not being easily accessible to the public followed by ensuring and maintaining peace, security, and rule of law.

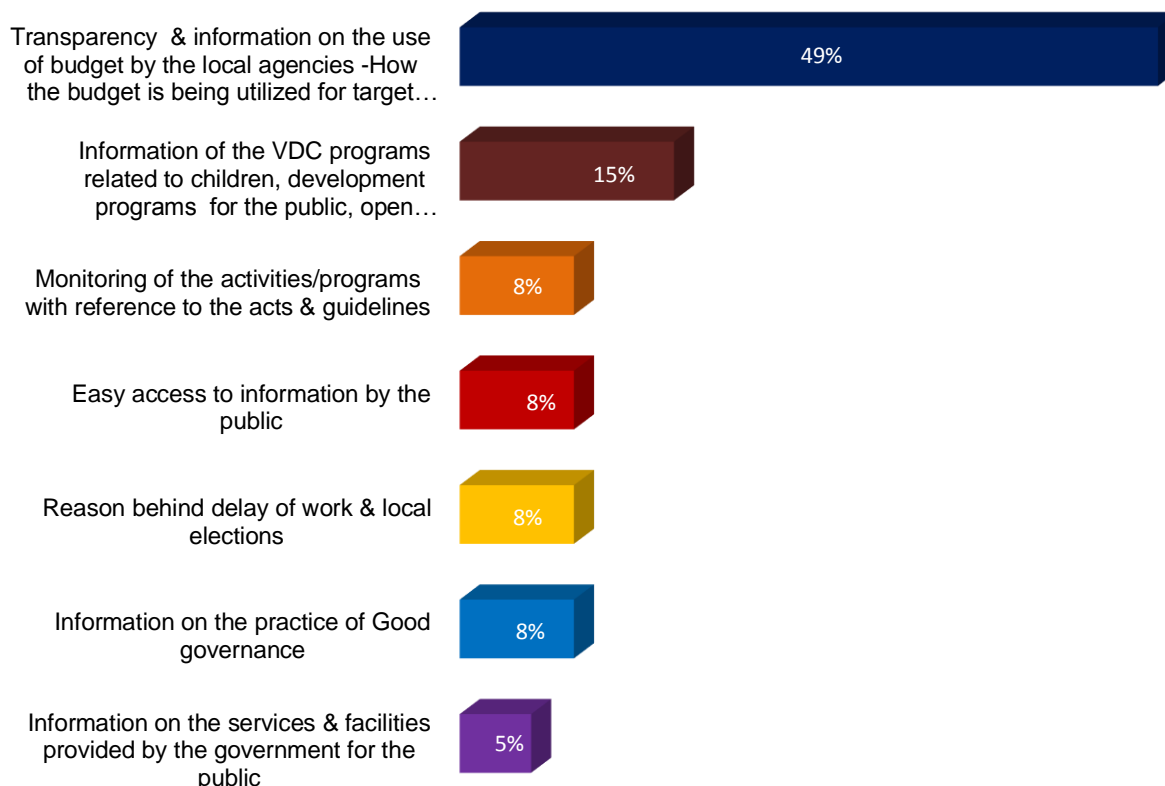
Figure (2): Expectation of district level stakeholders from the central government



Expectation of district level stakeholders from the local government

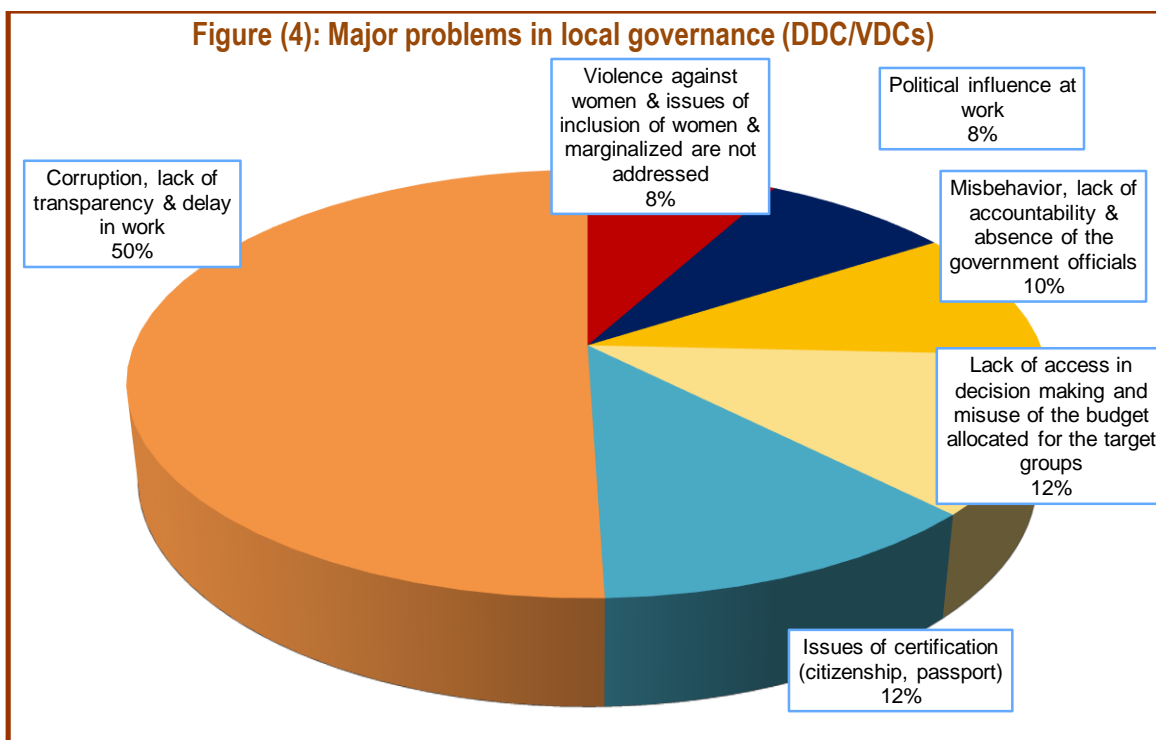
In terms of expectations from the local government, 49% of the respondents expected transparency and information on the use of budgets by the local agencies followed by 15% of respondents who wanted information on VDC programs related to children, development, and sanitation programs. Other expectations were on monitoring of activities/programs with reference to the acts and guidelines, easy access to information, lack of knowledge behind the delay in work and local elections, information on the practice of good governance and services and facilities being provided by the government to the public.

Figure (3): Expectation of district level stakeholders from the local government



Major problems in local governance (DDC/VDCs)

Corruption, lack of transparency, and delays in work were deemed as major problems in local governance (DDC/VDCs) by 51% of the respondents. 12% of the respondents said issues of certification (citizenship, passport), lack of access in decision making, and misuse of allocated budget are major problem in local governance. Other issues regarding the local governance (DDC/VDCs) mentioned were misbehavior, lack of accountability and absence of government officials, political influence at work, and problems of not addressing issues regarding violence against women and the inclusion of women and the marginalized.



NATIONAL LEVEL CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS

SFCG|Nepal convened two half-day consultation meetings in Kathmandu on May 23 and 30, 2014. A total of 20 key stakeholders participated in two different rounds of consultation meetings, the second round involving all women participants. The attendees of the meeting consisted of politicians, representatives of media and civil society, and other, influential key people in their respective fields. The list of the participants is given in Annex 3.

The participants emphasized the necessity of a visionary leadership and collaborative culture in the Nepali political arena. They accentuated that the initiatives of any individual can make a huge difference in society. They pointed out many difficulties and problems in Nepal's bureaucratic politics. Transitions and political instability, unaccountability, rampant corruptions, lack of law enforcement, delays in service delivery, social and gender based discrimination, and nepotism are some of the key problems shared by the participants of the consultation.

"The trend in Nepal is to see problems and expect solution in individuals rather than in institutions. We need to shift it and should find a solution in institutions rather than in individuals."

- Gagan Thapa, CA Member

The objectives of these consultations were:

- To help writers understand the scenario of the current leadership and governance in Nepal;
- To find appropriate stories and characters for the drama;
- To understand the expectations of people in leadership roles and to translate that understanding into the drama script; and
- To discuss the possibility of a female Prime Minister in Nepal.

The national level consultation meetings helped in identifying the central level issues around the governance and leadership. The participants shared their experience of leadership – in the government, political parties and in civil society – which helped the project team and the writers of the television series SD, to have a better understanding of the bigger picture in the political and governance sphere. This helps the writers in the on-going story development phase. The consultations also helped in



identifying some of the areas to focus in the process of developing policy white papers. The meetings also helped in promoting SD among the central level leaders.

NATIONAL CONSULTATION MEETING AT HOTEL ANNAPURNA, KATHMANDU
HELD ON 23 MAY 2014

Some quotes from the participants of the National Level Group Consultation meetings are:

“To build the capabilities of women and develop their leadership skills, it is equally important to discuss the problems of women and the possible solutions.” – Ram Kumari Jhankri, Leader, CPN-UML

“Although there have been female Prime Ministers in South Asia, there has been no changes despite the favor towards female prime ministers. So therefore, the debate should be about why we (Nepal) need a female prime minister rather than about having a female prime minister in Nepal.” – Ila Sharma, Election Commissioner

“Here is a need for women representation in every sector even if it is only for special or specific conditions.” – Devi Khadka Ex. Minister and Leader of UCPN (Maoist)

“We as women have the wrong notion that we need to have leadership skills like men, we need to be ready to send a message to the society that we are capable of taking leadership roles better than men and are more responsible than men.” – Laxmi Karki, One of prominent female figure of Democracy movement of 1990

“When men are not able to implement anything in an effective way, they are ready to take responsibility and are accountable for it but this is not the same among women.” – PushpaBhusal, Leader, Nepal Congress

“One of the biggest barriers for women is under representation of the women representation in decision making bodies. The questions of women are not given priority because of the low number of women in the central committee of the political parties.” – Suprabha Ghimire, Leader, Nepal Congress

PARTICIPATION IN THE NATIONAL AND DISTRICT CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Great care has been taken throughout the consultations to ensure equal participation of men and women. Given that many civil society and government leaders are male, this presented a challenge that was met by holding some consultations specifically targeted to women. Overall, 49% of participants in national and district consultations were women, 50% were men, and 1% were third gender. The gender disaggregated data of participants in Morang, Dhanusha, Kathmandu, Kaski, Banke and Kailali are given in Table 1. In Morang, 26% of participants were women, 38% in Dhanusha, and 70% in Kathmandu.

Table 1: Participants of District and National Consultation Workshops by Gender

Districts	Female		Male		Third Gender		Total
Morang	8	26%	24	74%	0	0%	32
Dhanusha	15	38%	24	60%	1	3%	39
Kathmandu	14	70%	6	30%	0	0%	20
Kaski	31	94%	1	3%	1	3%	33
Total	116	49%	118	50%	2	1%	236

Table 2 outlines disaggregated data of participants by age. Out of 32 participants in Morang, 42% were between the ages of 15 to 29, 37% were between the ages of 30 to 45, and 22% were of above 46 years of age. Similarly, in Dhanusha, 20% of participants were between the ages of 15 to 29, 49% were between the ages of 30 to 45, and 33% were above 46 years of age.

Table 2: Participants of District and National Consultation Workshops by Age

Districts	Age			Total
	15-29	30-45	Above 46	
Morang	13	12	7	32
Dhanusha	8	19	13	39
Kaski	5	16	12	33
Kathmandu	2	9	9	20

Table 3 gives disaggregated data of participants' caste and ethnicity at Morang, Dhanusha, Kaski, Kathmandu, Banke and Kailali districts (The district consultation meetings in Kailali and Banke have been reported in the first quarterly report.). Dalit participation was 6% in Morang, 8% in Dhanusha, 18% in Kaski, and 5% in Kathmandu. Adibashi Janajati participants made up 19% in Morang, 3% in Dhanusha, 38% in Kaski, and 5% in Kathmandu. The Madhesi participants were 9% in Morang, 76% in Dhanusha, 0% in Kaski, and 5% in Kathmandu. Likewise Muslim participants were 0% in Morang, 3% in Dhanusha, 3% in Kaski, and 5% in Kathmandu. Others castes or the upper caste were 57% in Morang, 10% in Dhanusha, 48% in Kaski, and 80% in Kathmandu.

Table 3: Participants of District Consultation Meeting by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnicity	Morang	Dhanusha	Kaski	Kathmandu	Total
Dalit	2 (6%)	3 (8%)	6 (18%)	1 (5%)	12 (12%)
Janajati	6 (19%)	1 (3%)	10 (38%)	1 (5%)	18 (21%)
Madhesi	3 (9%)	31 (76%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	35 (4%)
Muslim	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	1 (5%)	3 (4%)
Others	21 (57%)	4 (10%)	16 (48%)	16 (80%)	57 (59%)
Grand Total	32 (100%)	39 (100%)	33 (100%)	20 (100%)	125 (100%)

CURRICULUM SUMMIT FOR RADIO DRAMA GAUN GAAUN MA SINGHA DURBAR (GGSD)

SFCG and partner Antenna Foundation Nepal (AFN) jointly conducted a two days 'Gaun Gaaun Ma Singha Durbar Curriculum Summit' with 33 participants from diverse walks of life on May 29 and 30 in Kathmandu. The participants comprised of 20 male and 13 female participants. The summit had 21 participants from brahmin and chhetri casts while 9 were from various indigenous groups and 3 from the Dalit casts. All participants ranged from political cadres to local youth or from government officers to civil society representatives. *(Please see Annex 4 for the list of participants of the curriculum summit.)*

Journalists, critical drama listeners, and behavior change communication experts were also present in the summit. The workshop was designed to achieve the behavior change objectives and key messages for the radio drama, which can be effectively used in GGSD production. The summit also helped the production team identify core/primary listeners, their characteristics, and information needed.



GGSD CURRICULUM SUMMIT MAY 29-30 AT LAITPUR, NEPAL

The curriculum summit was facilitated by Yubakar Raj Rajkarnikar (SFCG) with support from the AFN drama Team. It was conducted in an interactive and participatory manner with PowerPoint as well as video presentations in between. During the two days, participants were divided into different groups for discussions, presented to the larger group, and participated in an open discussion.

The summit identified three major behavioral change objectives of GGSD to achieve the overall project objectives:

1. Leaders practice objective and constructive collaboration for inclusive and positive development;

2. Leaders practice transparent and inclusive decision making and implementation processes; and
3. Leaders themselves follow rule of law and set examples for others to follow.

(Please see Annex 5 for the Curriculum Document of GGSD.)

These specific behavior change objectives will help in achieving the overall goal and objectives of the project.

The summit also discussed the key messages to change the knowledge and intention of the audience such as: positive and inclusive collaboration is the key to earn power satisfaction and leadership; popular leaders listen to the people than to cadres at the local level; people trust leaders who are financially transparent and clean; and social earning is more sustainable than economic earning.

The production team is further screening and fine-tuning the raw messages gathered during the Curriculum Summit. The team is also consulting a few former CDOs, LDOs, and police officials to finalize the major messages drafted in the GGSD Curriculum Summit.

CURRICULUM SUMMIT FOR SINGHA DURBAR TELEVISION SERIES

SFCG organized another Curriculum Summit to develop the curriculum for the television drama series *Singha Durbar* on June 2-3 at Hotel Annapurna, Kathmandu. The Curriculum Summit was participated by *Singha Durbar* TV drama writers, SFCG's team, governance experts, media persons, behavioral change communication experts, SFCG's partners, DG officials of USAID, and women leaders. The SFCG team presented the major findings of the Baseline Survey Phase I and the district consultation meetings in the Curriculum Summit. Then participants discussed the various aspects of leadership and governance issues. In the second session, group work was carried out to set the behavioral, attitude, and knowledge change objectives. Out of these two sessions, two sets of curriculum documents were produced, outlining the behavioral, attitudinal, and knowledge change objectives for both dramas. *(Please see Annex 6 for the list of participants of the curriculum summit, and Annex 7 for Singha Durbar Curriculum Document Draft.)*

CURRICULUM SUMMIT FOR GAUN GAUN MA SINGHA DURBAR RADIO DRAMA SERIES

participants discussed

ACTIVITY STREAM 2: RADIO DRAMA

One of the two media outputs of the project is the 52 episode radio serial drama, *Gaun Gaun ma Singha Durbar* (GGSD). In the second quarter of the project, SFCG and partner AFN concluded the curriculum

development process for the radio drama, selected and hired the senior lead writer, and started the story clinic to write the story for the drama.

RADIO DRAMA PRODUCTION TEAM

Through open call and a head hunting process, SFCG and AFN have selected a qualified and experienced team of script writers, a lead drama writer, and production director for the drama. SFCG and AFN have prepared a very mix group, including experienced, in-house writers and a part-time lead writer who has deep knowledge of behavior change communication and Persuasive Pathway. The production team of GGSD consists of Toya Narayan Ghimire as lead drama writer, Abhimanyu Nirabi as a writer and the director of the drama, and Chandika Mainali as the script writer. SFCG and AFN are still in the process of hiring another writer for the team and an expert on local governance as an advisor to the writing process.

WRITERS FIELD VISIT IN DHANUSHA AND KASKI

Radio drama writers at partner organization Antenna Foundation Nepal (AFN) Abhimanyu Nirabi and Chandika Mainali, SFCG TV Drama Writer Safar Pokharel, and SFCG Radio Drama Coordinator Bhabasagar Ghimire travelled to Lohana VDC of Dhanusha District on April 22, 2014. This visit provided an opportunity for the writers to interact with the former VDC chairman of Lohana and local villagers in order to discuss civic-government engagement at the grassroots level. They also utilized this opportunity to record sound effects from the local surrounding to potentially be used for the project's radio drama. Another outcome of the field was that the writers got to observe and understand, and have an idea of local scenario in the district and the VDC – the landscape of a typical village in that area, the geographical layout of the government office and residential houses, the relationship between people and government etc. This will later help them in creating a fictional setting and the characters for the drama.



GGSD STORY CLINIC

AFN and SFCG Program Team jointly sat for a week in story clinic at AFN Training Center from June 23 to June 27, 2014. SFCG and AFN Senior Management team also joined the meeting along with the drama production team. The participants were Abhimanyu Nirabi, Drama Coordinator of AFN; Bhabhasagar Ghimire, Drama Coordinator, SFCG; Chandika Mainali, Script Writer, AFN; Rajan Khatiwada, Script Writer (*Note - Rajan Khatiwada did not make it through the selection process, so he is not now in the writing team.*); Rajan Parajuli, Program Director, AFN; Serena Rix Tripathee, Senior Advisor, SFCG; and Yubakar Raj Rajkarnikar, Program Director, SFCG.



GGSD PRODUCTION TEAM AT STORY CLINIC ON JUNE 23, 2014 IN AFN MEETING HALL, LALITPUR

drama.

From the story clinic, the team started designing the setting, characters and story outlines for the radio drama series. The task of forming these for the story of the radio drama will continue in the second phase of the story clinic.

Some of the characters developed in the story clinic are those of a Chief District Office, a Village Development Committee Secretary and a Local Development Officer in a fictional district in central terai region. Local journalists, politicians, business leaders and few grassroots representatives will have secondary roles in the

ACTIVITY STREAM 3: TELEVISION DRAMA

During the process of implementing the *Singha Durbar* project, the main activities of the second quarter of the television drama *Singha Durbar* involved coaching of the writers and the story clinic.

ONGOING COACHING, ORIENTATION AND FIELD VISITS FOR WRITERS

In this quarter, after the initial writers' training of both radio and television dramas on drama for social change, SFCG engaged the selected writers of SD and GGSD in various consultations, meetings, and orientations to help advance their understanding of leadership and good governance. These activities aid in attaining information on central and local government processes, activities, gaps, and achievements, thus better preparing them to write the dramas.

The SD television drama writer's team visited Kharapani of Kaski district on May 4, 2014 to observe the environmental impact of climate change. In 2012, the area was avalanched due to the glacial lake outburst; several people were killed and many were displaced. Visiting the site



DRAMA WRITER AT KHARAPANI OF KASKI, 2012 FLOOD SITE

and gaining first-hand experience helped the writers understand climate change and disaster risk reduction issues and impact at the local level and to incorporate them in writing the storyline. The writers' team also visited the Gandaki Trout Center in Kaski district, an exemplary trout fish farm of the country and of this region. The trout center is also an example of promoting self-employment, the possibility of using natural resources to generate employment, and encouraging youth to work at their locales for economic opportunities. The writers gained information on the workings of this innovation's successes in promoting youth engagement in income generation. The knowledge and information thus gathered first hand in these field visits will later help the writers in weaving these issues in the stories of the dramas.

In Kathmandu, writers have had one-on-one meetings with the following:

Bhim Bhurtel: This meeting covered legal acts, regulation by which the central and local government function, how law is drafted, and how the government prepares the budget.

Bishnu Prasad Adhikari: The Senior governance advisor to DFID Nepal advised on various governance issues in Nepal on April 11, 2014. Adhikari also emphasized the importance of local elections and existing mechanisms of local bodies in the absence of elected local bodies. He specially emphasized that in Nepal, good governance issues are more focused in the formal institution but we need to focus more on informal institutions and their role in governance.

Manish Jha: The SFCG consultant presented on good governance issues on April 16, 2014. He shared his experiences, learnings, and international best practices from a special workshop on governance in Germany he recently attended. He also talked about leadership issues of Nepal.

Susan Colin Marks: SFCG's Senior Vice President talked about the quality and characters of the ideal leader. Susan answered questions from writers and the SD team about leadership qualities. Drama writers benefited in developing the characters, plot, and story scenes to foster the ideal leadership in the fictional government.

"The ideal leadership qualities are courage, compassion, and the ability to forge consensus among dividing lines." – Susan Colin Marks, Senior Vice-President, SFCG, Skype Session from Switzerland on April 16, 2014

Writer Visit to Exhibition on Climate Change: The writers visited the exhibition on Climate Change at the National Art Council Gallery at Babar Mahal on April 11, 2014. The writers observed the climate change photographs and art and internalized the climate change issues in the story line of drama.

Meeting with Krishna Hari Baskota: The writers visited *Singha Durbar* to view the prime minister's office on May 30, 2014. They met with Krishna Hari Baskota, Secretary at the Prime Minister's Office, who is responsible for handling the governance issues at PMO. The writers gained an opportunity to discuss the many governance issues with him and obtained firsthand information about the functioning of the PMO and simulation of the meeting of the Council of Ministers.

Meeting with Bal Krishna Dahal: The writers met with Bal Krishna Dahal, the personal secretary of former Prime Minister Girija Parasad Koirala on June 4, 2014 at SFCG's meeting hall. They discussed the role of a personal secretary and learned about the many aspects of the Prime Minister's personal life and about the official business in PMO as well as the residence of the Prime Minister. He also shared his

experiences as a personal secretary and suggested the creation of a role of a personal secretary in the drama. He also informed on the protocol of a Prime Minister in formal and informal businesses.

Meeting with Geja Sharma Bagle: The writers met with Geja Sharma Bagle who was the press secretary for former Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba on June 6, 2014 at SFCG's meeting hall. They discussed the role of a press secretary and learned about the many aspects of a press secretary. The writers interacted with him to develop the character and role of the press secretary for the fictional government.

Meeting with Rajan Bhattarai: The writers met with Dr. Rajan Bhattarai, Foreign Affairs Advisor to Prime Minister Madhav Kumar on June 6, 2014 at SFCG's meeting hall and discussed the role of a Foreign Affairs Advisor. They learned about the various aspects of a Foreign Affairs Advisor, questioned, and received answers from Rajan. This helped the writer to develop the character and plot of the TV drama.

SINGHA DURBAR STORY CLINIC

The story clinic of the TV drama *Singha Durbar* was held in Summit Hotel Lalitpur on June 9-20, 2014. Deborah Jones, SFCG Executive Producer was the key resource person. The writers Abinash Bikram Shah, Eleum Dixit, Anabika Giri, and Safar Pokharel, SFCG | Nepal Country Director Rajendra Mulmi, Senior Advisor Serena Rix Thripathee, Director of Program Yubakar Raj Rajkarnikar, *Singha Durbar* project manager Bhim Bhurtel, and Policy Researcher Safik Iraqi participated in the story clinic and developed the main characters, secondary characters, story lines, plots, and scenes of the 13-episode TV drama series. The story development process continues throughout July.



SEARCH FOR COMMON GROUND'S EXECUTIVE PRODUCER DEBORAH JONES AT SINGHA DURBAR STORY CLINIC

ACTIVITY STREAM 4: PROMOTIONAL CAMPAIGN

The promotional activities have not been carried out in the second quarter of the project. The recruitment of a sub-grantee for promotional activities of both dramas was planned for the second

quarter but has postponed due to the change in air-date schedule of *Gaun Gaunma Singha Durbar* by September 1, 2014. Promotional activities for the radio drama will begin August 2014 in the third quarter, as it was planned that promotional material should be released in the month prior to the broadcast of the radio drama in September. Similarly, the promotional campaigns for the TV drama will begin from October 2014 as the TV drama script will be finalized by the end of September.

MARKET RESEARCH

To broadcast the television drama series, SFCG carried out the market research for the television channel in Nepal in the second quarter of the project to aid in decision making regarding broadcast time, length, and channels. Some of the findings from the research are:

Most watched TV stations - Nepal Television is the most reachable and accessible television channel in the country. According to an independent survey conducted by AC-Neilson on March 2012 in Nepal with a sample of 1,800 respondents randomly selected from urban areas and asking multiple choice questions, Nepal Television has 72.1% viewership where as other private channels have less than 50% viewership. According to that survey, Kantipur TV is the second most watched TV station which has 40.7% viewership. Image Channel comes in third with 24.8% viewership, and Avenues TV as a fourth having 21.3% viewership. ABC TV has 8.5%, Sagarmatha TV has 8.3%, and News 24 has 5.5% viewership. Other TV stations have less than 5% viewership.⁷

Most watched TV programs - After the news bulletins, comedy serials hold wider viewership of television in Nepal. Talk and information oriented programs are less viewed according to the survey. NTV's 8:00 PM evening news bulletin of has the maximum viewership. Even the comedy serials that broadcast on NTV have wider viewership than news bulletins on other television stations. The evening NTV news holds the largest viewership at 45.2%. Meri Bassai and Tito Satya, comedy serials broadcast on NTV, comes second and third with 44.9% and 39.4% viewers respectively. The news bulletin of Kantipur TV comes fourth number with 34.5% viewership. Again, Jire Khursani, another comedy program whic broadcasted on NTV, comes as the fifth most watched TV program in Nepal with 26.3% viewership. Talk and information oriented programs have less viewership in comparison with news and comedy programs. According to the AC Neilson survey, socio-political and current affairs shows have less than 5% viewership. Khabar Bhitrako Khabar, which broadcast on Avenues TV, has 5% viewership whereas the BBC Media Action's Sajha Sawal, which broadcast on Kantipur TV, has 1.6% viewership.

Best Channel for Broadcast - Regarding the development oriented program, Nepal Television and Kantipur Television are the best TV stations to partner with or broadcast through. Both televisions are more professional in manner and have previously successfully collaborated with I/NGOs to produce and air programs related to peacebuilding, politics, good governance and leadership, civil education, women empowerment, health, etc. As we see the viewership trend and reach of televisions, NTV would be the best broadcast partner for a wider reach and easily accessible for people. The reach of NTV is considerably wider than Kantipur, which means that they are able to target rural and urban communities more effectively. Although the budget of production and broadcast is slightly more expensive than Kantipur TV, NTV has a more solid reputation.

⁷ The survey report is unpublished and can be obtained on paid request to the survey firm.

ACTIVITY STREAM 5: INFORMING POLICY WHITE PAPERS

CONSULTATIONS AND THINK TANK EVENTS

Originally scheduled in the second quarter of the project, this event was rescheduled for the third quarter. The think tank events have two purposes – to provide information for the 8 policy white papers, and to provide information to the writers for the story lines of the radio and the TV drama series. We found however that it may be better to separate these two cross purposes, because they writers have found it more effective to get information in one on one discussions where they can directly interview experts, rather than from the group consultation events. Thus we organized more one on one meetings for the writers, and postponed the think tank events to third quarter once the policy partner has been recruited and approved, and will use the think tank events primarily for the white paper development process

Consultations were completed in this quarter to inform both the script writers and the policy white paper research. SFCG has conducted district consultations, group meetings in Kathmandu, and one-on-one meetings with experts within and outside of USAID on health, disaster risk reduction (DRR), local governance and elections, agriculture and food security, labor migration, climate change, and gender equity and social inclusion. The meetings helped to map the situation of the thematic areas and government policies. They also helped to gather information and understand governmental and non-governmental and other civilian groups' initiatives on the issues. Each topic was discussed through a variety of meetings and consultations and DRR was specifically discussed in different platforms followed by coordinating with the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRRC). The meetings on different themes were a thorough introduction to understanding the local context, policies, and problems. It helped in gaining first-hand understanding of who the actors (both individual and organizations) are in those thematic areas. Secondly, it aided in understanding the problems people at the local-level face, in addition to government services and the gap between supply and demand. The findings of these meetings are described above in Activity Stream 1 (One –to–one Consultation Meetings, District Group Consultations, National Level Consultation Workshops) and Activity Stream 3 (Ongoing Coaching, Orientation and Field Visits for Writers).

POLICY RESEARCH

The policy research also continued into this quarter. The major problems found in all of the sectors were inter-ministerial coordination and unclear guidelines. Similarly a gap between policy and practice is oftentimes cited as a larger problem than the absence of policy. In many cases, good policies exist but are not implemented or monitored. Consultations also found lack of a cross-ministerial budget and late budget dispersal hinders effective implementation of programs and projects. In all consultation meetings held in the districts, a weak or a lack of a monitoring mechanism was identified as having consequently contributed to fiduciary risk, poor service delivery, low quality result in development, and a malfunctioning system and mechanism at the local-level. Additionally, government service delivery is irregular and unreliable; political affiliation or bribing is the way many think they can receive services in time, perpetuating a culture of corruption.

The research identified the potential experts in the thematic areas, mapped the governmental and non-governmental organizations working in the same area, and potential stakeholders in the national level policy think tank event and the policy white paper stream of the project.

The South Asia Institute of Advanced Studies (SIAS) has been identified as a potential partner for the national level think tank event and the policy white paper component. SAIS has enormous expertise and experiences in policy level engagement and also works as the secretariat of the Nepal Policy Research Network, the network of Nepali policy think tank NGOs. Further information is given in the agenda item of the national level think tank event and policy white paper in the next quarter section.

ACTIVITY 6: OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

District selection has been made for districts for outreach activities. Outreach partner selection and activities will commence in the third quarter.

4. RESEARCH AND MONITORING

Activities under this stream in the second quarter included:

1. Phase 1 Baseline finalization – Although only one comprehensive baseline survey was planned in five select districts in this project, SFCG carried out another one before that in the eight districts in the central and eastern Terai. Few major questions (from the extensive baseline to be conducted later) were incorporated in that phase one of the baseline. The baseline survey phase one was conducted in the first quarter of the project. The report of the survey was finalized in this reporting quarter and has been submitted as a separate document.
2. Mini Survey in Kathmandu on attitudes towards a female prime minister
3. Survey of people who attended the consultation meetings
4. Baseline Phase 2 preparation - Finalization of the survey protocol such as finalizing the ToR, the baseline questionnaire, the selection of company for the service contract to carry out baseline survey phase II; signing the service contract with survey firm FACTS; training and orientation of survey supervisors, and purchase of software and tablets for the survey

The baseline survey phase II was initially scheduled for April; however, upon consultation with SFCG Asia Regional Director Michael Shipler, Asia DM&E Specialist Shiva Dhungana, and the SD team, the baseline survey has been rescheduled to be conducted after the Curriculum Summit. This rescheduling was decided in the interest of allowing the survey questions to align with the project's logical framework in setting the behavioral, attitude, and knowledge change objectives of both drama series and so that impact of the project can be measured by comparing the difference between the baseline and the end line surveys. SFCG has also found that in countries in which we are producing dramas, that the baseline should be conducted as close to broadcast as possible, because in volatile situations, the country

context can shift dramatically and in unexpected ways. If there are major changes in the country between conducting the baseline and airing the program, it will be harder to attribute changes and data may be skewed by changing contexts.

MINI SURVEY IN KATHMANDU

The overall objective of the survey was to explore the existing public perceptions on female leadership to enable appropriate design of the themes for the radio and TV drama. Additionally, the findings will also support in designing the questions for the comprehensive baseline survey. They also provided an opportunity to pilot the new tablet and software that has been purchased by SFCG to improve accuracy and speed of surveys and research prior to the larger baseline survey.

The survey questionnaire was developed to gather quantitative data using a simple random sampling method. Computer tabs were used to collect the data and the questionnaire was designed in the 'DROID Survey System.' All the data was exported to the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for analysis. The survey was carried out in the three districts⁸ of Kathmandu Valley simultaneously. The sample size was based on the formula to estimate proportion in a sample with a known level of confidence and precision to reflect the proportion in the population. Although a total of 384 respondents should therefore be sufficient to represent the districts, it was rounded up to 395 respondents considering an insurance against non-response.

Findings from the mini survey:

- Overall, 62% of the respondents involved in various fields thought that Nepali society was ready to accept a female PM. The survey shows that about one-fourth (24%) of respondents perceived that Nepalese society is not ready to accept a female PM in Nepal while 12% respondents were undecided.
- 86% of the respondents were willing to accept female leader as PM and only 9% were unwilling. Similarly, 5% were unsure about their opinion. People were more pessimistic about society's attitude regarding the prospect of a female PM.
- 44% of the male respondents and 33% female respondents thought no women in Nepal are capable of being a PM. Similarly, 16% male and 33% female respondents think that women themselves lack interest in politics. 20% male and 17% female respondents feel that women cannot guide a country like men.
- 50% of the respondents were willing to elect a female candidate, 22% were willing to elect male candidate and 28% were not sure about both. People were more willing to vote for a female PM if there were male and female candidates who were equally qualified and experienced.
- Overall both male and female respondents felt that a good leader needs to be honest and have strong ethics and values (39%).
- 82 respondents felt that the country had leaders with good leadership qualities. Out of the 82 leaders proposed, 64 were male and 18 were female leaders. There was seen a lack of good female leaders in the country.
- The 82 respondents who gave the names of the individuals that they thought were good leaders were: Mr. Gagan Thapa who got the highest vote followed by Mr. Gokarna Bista and Dr. Baburam Bhattarai. Ms. Pushpa Basnet was the highest ranking female leader and was in fourth place.

⁸Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur

5. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

The events conducted in the second quarter requiring visibility actions were the three district consultation meetings at Biratnagar, Janakpur and Pokhara of Morang, Dhanusha, and Kaski districts and two national level consultation meetings in Kathmandu, the 'Gaun ma Singha Durbar' Curriculum Summit in Lalitpur, Singha Durbar Curriculum Summit in Kathmandu, the 'Gaun ma Singha Durbar' Story Clinic in Lalitpur, and the Singha Durbar Story Clinic in Lalitpur.

SINGHA DURBAR Curriculum Summit

June 2014, Kathmandu



SAMPLE OF THE VISIBILITY ACTION USED IN THE BANNER OF CURRICULUM SUMMIT OF SINGHA DURBAR TV DRAMA SERIES ORGANISED IN 2-3 JUNE, 2014 AT HOTEL ANNAPURNA, KATHMANDU

SFCG highlighted USAID's contribution at all project events. Banners with the USAID logo following the USAID branding and marking guidelines were displayed in all these events. In the national level consultation meetings, participant leaders were gifted a mug with the phrase, "Thank you for being good Leader" with USAID and SFCG logos as required of USAID branding and marking guidelines.

6. PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

STAFFING AND RECRUITMENT

In the last quarter, SFCG added a Project Coordinator to the SD project. SFCG also selected the renowned director Tsering Rhitar Sherpa to direct the SD television drama series. Additionally, Toya Ghimire, a behavior change communication expert, was also selected as the lead writer for Gaun Gaun ma Singha Durbar (GGSD) radio drama series.

- *Project Coordinator:* In the first quarter of the project, Prakash Luitel, SFCG Media Coordinator at that time, was seconded to the SD project temporarily. However, as his involvement in the project proved beneficial in effective implantation of project activities, he was moved full time to the project as Project Coordinator, Leadership and Governance. The addition of the project staff helped in successful coordination of various consultation meetings in Kathmandu. The Project Coordinator's role will focus more on policy consultation events and outreach activities.

- *Television Drama Director:* Recruitment of director /production company was advertised in the first quarter. Recruitment was done through a combination of advertising and targeted recruitment, as those who initially responded to the advert were not sufficiently qualified. Finally, Tsering Rhitar Sherpa was the successful applicant to direct the drama series based on his experience, production capacity, availability, and understanding of the topic and objectives of the project. Tsering has been making films since 1997 and has produced and directed documentaries and feature films including, 'The Spirit Doesn't Come Anymore', 'Mukundo, Mask of Desire,' 'Karma' and the latest, 'Uma.' A MoU with the director will be drafted this month.
- *Radio Drama Lead Writer:* SFCG selected Abhimanyu Nirabi and Chandika Mainali as the writers for Gaun Gaun ma Singha Durbar (GGSD) radio drama series in the first quarter of the project. In the second quarter, SFCG appointed (through partner AFN) Toya Ghimire as the Lead Writer for the radio drama series. Toya comes with behavior change radio communication expertise from years of experience designing, writing, and producing radio content in multiple formats. SFCG has worked with him in the past in the successful, longest running radio drama series, 'Naya Bato Naya Paila' (New Pathways New Footsteps). Besides these three, SFCG and AFN are still in the process of identifying one more writer for the radio drama as Abhimanyu's time will also be divided in directing the radio drama when production starts.

SERVICE CONTRACT

SFCG hired FACTS Research and Analytics Pvt. Ltd. as a service contractor to carry out the baseline survey phase II. The main role of the service contractor is to collect data from the sampled districts and to prepare a comprehensive report. FACTS already carried out a perception survey for SFCG with an objective to capture the existing status of youth politics and to assess students' perception on leaders and FSUs' accountability, leadership, and governance. FACTS is an independent research company located in Kathmandu that assists the Nepali market with updated data and analysis. With an objective of providing business research solutions to its clients, a team of young, enthusiastic entrepreneurs established FACTS in 2012 under the company registration Act 2063. Since then, the company has been delivering a wide range of services to its clients based on their specific needs.

INTERNAL MEETINGS

Several project planning meetings have taken place internally with SFCG's M&E Specialist and Coordinator, Senior Advisor, Director of Programs, Finance and Compliance staff, and project staff. The planning meetings reviewed preparation activities undertaken in the project thus far, identified potential challenges for the coming quarter of the project, and planned activities for the second quarter of the project. As one of the achievements of the project to date, the project staff acknowledged the overwhelming response received from key stakeholders in district consultation meetings.

Meeting with AFN - SFCG has also conducted a planning meeting with partner AFN to plan strategy and output for the radio drama before the GGSD curriculum summit at SFCG's meeting hall.

Meeting with D&G Partners of USAID - SFCG presented the findings of the baseline survey phase I and the district consultation meeting's findings of the Singha Durbar project at the Democracy and Governance (D&G) team meetings at USAID on May 28, 2014.

Participation in TrainNet Training and Practice - DM&E Coordinator Niresh Chapagain participated in the TrainNet orientation on May 19, 2014 at USAID. The main objective of the orientation was to train the staffs of USAID partner organizations to use the TrainNet software. SFCG attained the username and password to enter the training information into the online TrainNet system. Niresh Chapagain and Governance and Leadership Manager Bhim Bhurtel are responsible for operating the software from SFCG. According to USAID compliance, entering information on training conducted for over a day must be entered into the system. To date, this form of training has yet to be conducted for the SD project; however, after the orientation, SFCG DM&E team practiced the test version provided by USAID.

COORDINATION

SFCG SD team coordinated with high ranking government officials, experts, professional, media person, political leaders, civil society activities, USAID Nepal offices, and DGO partners of USAID in Kathmandu as well as in the districts outside Kathmandu Valley in the course of the project's implementation. Project met with USAID staff experts on DRR, health, economic development, and agriculture.

SFCG SD team comprised of Senior Advisor Serena Rix Thripathee and Project Manager Bhim Bhurtel met Shanda L. Steimer, Narmaya Limbu, and other officers on April 7, 2014 at the USAID Health Office to discuss health issues to be covered in the TV drama Singha Durbar and radio drama Gaun Guanma Singha Durbar. They suggested that health governance, frequent transfer of health staff, the lack of health staff in remote areas, medicine procurement, and adequate stock of medicine are a few issues to be covered in the drama series. Similarly, they also suggested a resource person for think tank and policy white papers events. They also identified positive role models of the health sector such as Navaraj Subba of DPHO morang and Jeevan Malla of DPHO, Banke and health professional from Mustang Ram Narayan Mandal.

On the same day, the team met with Ramesh Adhikari, Sumitra Manadhar, and Ganga Maharjan from the DGO of USAID Nepal and discussed governance issues, the possibility of a local election, constitution making process, federalism, and identity issues. They also suggested the issues covered in the project and the sensitivity of the issues. It was concluded that there is very little chance to hold local election before of the establishment of a new constitution. The discussion also concluded that the peace process and other political process including constitution drafting process will move forward in a positive direction.

On April 9, the SD team and the lead TV drama writer visited a USAID SEED office and met Food Security Team Leader Danielle Knueppel and AID Project Development Specialist Navin Hada to discuss issues of agriculture and food securities issues. They gave valuable suggestions for the dramas, policy think tank, events, and the policy white papers activity streams of the project. Navin pointed out that land management and land use such as unplanned use of agricultural land as housing and real estate is a big problem in the agriculture sector. Similarly, timely and adequate supply of quality seeds and fertilizer are also crucial issues in the Nepali agriculture sector.

In addition, a brief consultation was held with NDI Future Leadership Academy (FLA) in order to briefly speak on political turmoil and governance in terms of service delivery and state responsibility. Two participants from NDI FLA participated at the national level consultation meeting in Kathmandu.

On May 28, GDO of USAID provided an opportunity to share the findings of a survey and the consultation meetings in the district. DGO partners actively participated in the discussion program and provided their inputs for both dramas and the policy white papers and think tank event. Inputs by the staffs of The Asia Foundation including Nandita Baruha, Sagar Prasai, and Ajaybhadra Khanal were valuable. Similarly, the participants from NDI and IFES provided valuable comments.

Democracy and Governance Specialist Sumitra Manandhar and Administrative Assistant Ganga Maharajan participated in the one-to-one meetings and district consultation meeting in Biratnagar. Similarly, Director of the Democracy & Governance Office Maria Elena Barron, Democracy and Governance Specialist Sumitra Manandhar, and Krishna Pathak also actively participated in the national level consultation meetings in Kathmandu. Sumitra Manandhar and Krishna Pathak also participated in the Singha Durbar Curriculum Summit in Kathmandu and Sumitra Manandhar participated in the Gaun Guanma Singha Durbar Curriculum Summit in Lalitpur.

Central-level policies and actors working in Kathmandu to design the country's plan and strategies are an integral part of context studies. Singha Durbar drama writers and project manager participated in an event organized by the Dalit Welfare Organization where 24 members of Parliament, three former ministers, and the Vice Chairman of National Planning Commission Dr. Govinda Prasad Pokharel were participants of the program. The event provided information about how the development budget of the government of Nepal is formulated and the key policy issues of gender and social inclusion issues in Nepal. Hira Biswakarma, Bhim Bhurtel, and Govinda Prasad Pokharel were key experts in the event.

The project manager coordinated with the Prime Minister's Office and met Secretary Krishna Hari Baskota, the Prime Minister's economic advisor Dr. Chiranjivi Nepal, and personal secretary Laxman Dhakal.

7. CHALLENGES, LESSON LEARNED, AND ADAPTATION

CHALLENGES

During the project implementation process, 50 percent women participation was envisioned; however, this in reality is a challenge, because when conducting consultations with government and civil society leaders, the vast majority are men. Two women-focused consultation meetings in Kathmandu and Pokhara were conducted to achieve a 50 percent women participation.

Another significant challenge is the lack of female drama writers with imaginative and factual experience in writing political dramas. It is critical to have women's perspective, but the show must also be well written. We have resolved this by hiring a female researcher (formerly one of the writers) to contribute to storylines and conduct research for the writers, and hiring one additional experienced female writer for the second phase of the story writing clinic.

Making both the radio and TV drama factual and accurate with dramatic aesthetic and aliveness – combining political savvy with creative and dramatic flair has been a challenge for all involved in the TV and radio dramas. Sometimes what makes sense politically is hard to dramatize, and conflict that is easy to dramatize may not be in line with objectives. Hence, the story clinic of both programs has taken longer than anticipated as the writers, producers and researchers grapple with these challenges. This is a new genre that no one has tried in Nepal, so the breaking of new ground can be difficult but ultimately will be rewarding.

There are many governance issues to be covered in the radio and TV dramas. Determining the best angle, the key messages, and the way to incorporate that in a story is an ongoing challenge. Similarly, deciding how much to ground the series in reality and how 'idealistic' to make it is also a difficult decision – will people accept characters that are 'too' good?

LESSON LEARNED

SFCG has produced many dramas for social change around the world; however, political drama has proved far more challenging than other drama projects. This is because the writers need to be politically savvy as well as good writers – a difficult combination to find. Additionally, there are severe risks and SFCG is a peacebuilding organization that does not promote specific political agendas, yet we are writing about a prime minister and therefore must have politics in the show. One of the key lessons learned is that there is a dearth of skilled women writers, and if conducting this project again, SFCG would build in a capacity strengthening component for women writers to enhance their skills in writing a political drama. Though two women writers were hired, one dropped out due to personal commitments, and the other was transferred to a research role because she did not yet have enough script writing experience to deal with the level of difficulty presented by the show. A second round of writer recruitment has enabled us to recruit a new female writer and two additional male writers.

Secondly, although several months were spent preparing the writers, the allotted amount of time was not enough. The writers needed more time to research and meet with politicians and develop their understanding of the issues. They also found the one-on-one meetings often gave them greater insight than the public consultations because they were able to tailor their questions and get specific answers. The lesson learnt is that we need to give more time, and training and consultations for the writers of the dramas of this nature.

Meeting with former and current political experts such as former personal assistants, press advisors, and Foreign Policy Advisors have been useful in developing the television drama. The lesson learnt here is that the writers should spend more time in talking to and getting insights from real people that represent the characters in the drama.

ADAPTATION

The main adaptation during the last quarter was the rescheduling of the think tank event and policy white papers component of the project for the current quarter. Once the story lines of the dramas will be finalized in August and September of this quarter, specific themes of the main episodes of the dramas will be better identified and can serve as a discussion platform for the policy think tanks. The

second adaptation made in this quarter is the second phase of the baseline survey of Singha Durbar. The first phase of baseline was carried out in the first and second quarter, and the second phase baseline was planned to be carry out in April; however, it was decided that the baseline survey should be conducted after the curriculum summit of both drama series by which the knowledge, attitude, and behavioral change objectives will be finalized so that we can align the project with the logical framework and can measure the impact of the project by comparing the baseline with the end-line survey outcomes. This has enabled us to develop more targeted questions, to refine indicators, and to ensure that there is not too large a time gap between baseline data and programs going on air. Having too much time between these increases risks that dramatic changes in political context could distort findings between baseline and end line surveys. This is a lesson learned from SFCGs experience in other unstable countries.

8. NEXT QUARTER

In the next quarter, July – September, 2014, SFCG will carry out the following activities.

ACTIVITY STREAM 2: RADIO DRAMA

Story Clinic: After completing the first phase of *Gaun Gaunma Singha Durbar* (Singha Durbar in Every Village, GGSD) story clinic, SFCG will work with partner AFN to continue the second phase of Story Clinic. As in the first phase of clinic which was held from 23-30 June, the clinic will be participated by the writers and producers of the drama, and project staff from SFCG and AFN. GGSD writers' team will conduct specific research on the characters and local settings of dramas from June 29 to July 13. This duration also includes the writers' field visit out of the Kathmandu valley. After research and the field visit, the GGSD writers' team will participate in the second phase of the story clinic from July 14 onward; at that stage, the detailed plot and final story will be developed. The GGSD team is developing the characters and story lines for the radio drama on the basis of the Curriculum Document developed through the Curriculum Summit. The story lines thus developed will serve the project objectives of promoting constructive citizen-government engagement, foster dialogues to create a shared vision for leadership and governance, and promote positive role models for leadership and governance at the local level. The clinic will also write episode outlines for the first 10 episodes of the drama.

Writing: After the Story Clinic, the writers will use the outlines to start writing the scripts for the drama. The process of writing the drama will continue throughout the first year of the project. SFCG radio drama experts will continuously and closely monitor the drama scripts and provide feedback for required changes.

Pre-Production, Production and Broadcast: SFCG will start production and broadcast of the radio drama in this quarter. The broadcast of radio drama will start on the last month of this quarter, September. It will be broadcasted across the country on more than 45 selected FM stations that will be selected based on their popularity among the primary target audience, geographical reach, and local credibility. The production cycle of the radio drama, including the writing, recording, production and broadcasting will continue for 12 months.

ACTIVITY STREAM 3: TELEVISION DRAMA SERIES: SINGHA DURBAR

Management-Staffing: SFCG will recruit all staff for TV drama production. The director, assistant director, director of photography, and casting director for the television series will be recruited in this quarter. A production partner for the television series will also be selected during this quarter.

Script Writing: After the Story Clinic, the SD writers will start writing the scripts for the episodes of the television drama. SFCG media experts and producers will work closely with the writers in the process for continuous monitoring and feedback. The overall initiative will be overseen by SFCG's Senior Advisor, a technical expert in behavior change communications, to ensure that the messages are presented in the most effective way to ignite shifts in audience attitude and behaviors. The writing team will develop the scripts, characters, and storylines to convey the core messages based on the curriculum.

Script Testing: SFCG will test the storylines and the script with the target audience to ensure that they resonate with the audience. Using SFCG's tried and tested methodologies of script testing, we will test the selected scripts with a sample of the target audience to check for the clarity of the messages, public understanding and appropriateness of the language, and use of characters. Based on the script testing, we will make necessary changes in the script.

ACTIVITY STREAM 4: PROMOTIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR THE RADIO DRAMA, GAUN GAUNMA SINGHA DURBAR

SFCG will start a promotional campaign for the radio drama. The campaign will be run by a professional marketing firm and SFCG partners. The marketing will be *mission based*, in that it will not only attract listeners to *Gaun Gaunma Singha Durbar*, but will also promote the core messages of the shows. The promotional campaign in this quarter will likely include, but are not limited to, radio promotions, social media campaigns, and mobilization of national and local media. The market research started in the first quarter will also help identify the most effective means and mediums for these publicity activities.

ACTIVITY 5: THINK TANK EVENTS AND POLICY WHITE PAPERS

National Level Think Tank Forums are scheduled in this quarter of the project. SFCG will find appropriate partner to organize Think Tank Events and to write policy white papers. The Think Tank Events in the form of eight, half to full day dialogue events held between policy makers, politicians, technical experts, and representatives of organizations working directly on the issues that are identified as key governance challenges covered in the TV drama. Each Think Tank Forum will focus on a different issue addressed in the TV drama that has real life policy relevance to Nepal. In addition to providing storyline ideas for the script writers, each session will result in the framing of the issue in a solution-oriented way, which informs the key question that will be explored in the policy papers.

ACTIVITY 6: OUTREACH

In the coming quarter, recruitment for outreach partners will begin, as well as design of outreach activities relevant to the radio program. Outreach activities begin only after radio program goes on air.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION - BASELINE

SFCG has already commenced the baseline survey phase II which will continue in the third quarter of the project. The baseline addresses the project indicators as presented in the results framework and elaborated in the PMP that has been submitted. It will provide a baseline against which evaluation data can be measured at the end of the project. The baseline will be carried out using a questionnaire survey among sample target populations in the target districts. The baseline is carried out after the curriculum summit, so it can measure the knowledge of the issues that will be covered in the dramas. It will be complete before broadcast begins.

As a monitoring and evaluation tools, SFCG will conduct Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) from September with target audience of the radio drama. It will help track the radio drama so that the expected results and outcomes will be met at the end of the project.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: LIST OF PEOPLE CONSULTED IN ONE-ON-ONE MEETINGS IN BIRATNAGAR, JANAKPUR AND POKHARA

S.N.	Name District	Government Officials	Political leaders and Civil Society, professionals	Media People	INGO/Donors	Total
1.	Kailai	2	2	3		7
2.	Banke	6	2	3		11
3.	Morang	6	2	6		14
4.	Dhanusha	5	2	3		10
5.	Kaski	5	1	1		7
6.	Kathmandu	8	4	3	7	22

S.N.	Name	Designation	Date	Venue
Morang, Biratnagar				
1.	Gita Mahat	WCDO	04/20/2014	DWCDO
2.	Prem Prakash Luitel	Assistant CDO	04/20/2014	DAO
3.	Shiva Ram Pokharel	LDO	04/20/2014	DDCO
4.	Yogendra Prasad Baral	DEO	04/20/2014	DEO
5.	Rajendra Budhathoki	DEO	04/20/2014	DEO
6.	Utsav Pokharel	DPHO	04/20/2014	DPHO
7.	Mahesh Regmi	Chair, UML Morang	04/20/2014	UML Office
8.	Jay Raj Limbu	Secretary, Forum Nepal	04/20/2014	Hotel ES
9.	Bhim Ghmire	Correspondence, Kantipur	04/20/2014	FNJ office
10.	Ajit Tiwari	Correspondence, Nagarik	04/20/2014	FNJ office

11.	Ganesh Lamsal	Correspondence, Nayapatrika	04/20/2014	FNJ office
12.	Tanka Khanal	Correspondence, BBC	04/20/2014	FNJ office
13.	Kumar Luitel	Correspondence, Annapurna Post	04/20/2014	FNJ office
14.	Khilanath Dhakal	Corrospondence, Setopati	04/20/2014	FNJ office
Janakpur, Dhanusha				
15.	Nirmala Mishra	WCDO	04/22/2014	DWCDO
16.	Hari Prasad Mainali	CDO	04/22/2014	DAO
17.	Guru Subedi	LDO	04/22/2014	DDCO
18.	Uttam Raj Subedi	SSP	04/22/2014	DPO
19.	Ramesh Shah	DADO	04/22/2014	DADO
20.	Manika Jha	Correspondence, Annapurna Post	04/22/2014	FNJ office
21.	Shyam Sundar Sashi	Correspondence, Kantipur	04/22/2014	FNJ office
22.	Suresh Yadav	Correspondence, Nagarik	04/22/2014	FNJ office
23.	Bajranga Shah	Former Mayor, Janakpur	04/22/2014	
24.	Binod Kuman Thakur	Former VDC Chairman, Lohana	04/22/2014	
Kaski Pokhara				
25.	Purna Shrestha	DCDO	05/04/2014	DWCDO
26.	Nishan Raj Gautam	Planning Officer	05/04/2014	DDCO
27.	Romnath Gautam	Account Officer	05/04/2014	DDCO
28.	Ramesh Adhikari	Senior DPHO	05/04/2014	DPHO
29.	Arjun Kumar Koiralo	Assistant CDO	05/04/2014	DAO
30.	Jamuna Barsha Sharma	Editor, Pokhara Express	05/04/2014	Sky Touch
31.	Nabaraj Sharma	Teacher	05/04/2014	Kharapani
Kathmandu,				
32.	Krishna Hari Baskota	Secretary, PMO	May 30, 2014	PMO
33.	Rajan Bhattra	Former Foreign Affairs Advisor	June, 6, 2014	SFCG

		to PM		
34.	Geja Sharma Bagle	Former Press Advisor to PM	June 6, 2014	SFCG
35.	BalKrishna Dahal	Former Secretary to PM	June 4, 2014	SFCG
36.	Ramesh Adhikari	Democracy and Governance Specialist, USAID	April 7, 2014	USAID
37.	Navin Hada	AID Development Specialist	April 9, 2014	USAID
38.	Danielle Knueppel	Team Leader	April 9, 2014	USAID
39.	Shanda L. Steimer	Team Leader, Health Office	April 7, 2014	USAID
40.	John Lovdal	Officer, NDI	April 1, 2014	NDI
41.	Abhdullah Miya	Correspondence, Kantipur Daily		Kantipur
42.	Chandan Sapkota	Associate Officer, ADB	April 8, 2014	ADB Office
43.	Devendra Raj Panday	Former Minister	April 10, 2014	Residence
44.	Ghanshyam ojha	External Affairs Manager	April 24, 2014	BICC
45.	Dinesh Regmi	Kantipur Daily	June 11, 2014	Kantipur
46.	Giovani Congi	Coordinator, NRRC	Various	UN House
47.	Bamshi Kumar Acharya	Section officer, MOHA	May 16, 2014	MoHA
48.	Irshad Anshari	Conflict Sensitivity Officer	June 28, 2014	UN House
49.	Mohna Ansari	Commissioner, NWC	April 3, 2014	NWC
50.	CK Lal	Columnist	April 9, 2014	B. Café, Tripureswar
51.	Dhaneswari Chaudhari	Commissioner, NWC	April 3, 2014	NWC
52.	Manoj Panday	Coordinator, Propublic	May 31, 2014	B. Café, Baneswar
53	Bishnu Adhikari	Senior Governance Advisor, DFID	April 16, 2014	Residence

**ANNEX 2: PARTICIPANT LIST FROM THE GROUP CONSULTATION MEETINGS IN
BIRATNAGAR, JANAKPUR AND POKHARA**

Biratnagar. Venue: Hotel Eastern Star. Date: April 21, 2014

SN	Name	Gender	Age	Organization	Phone Number
1	Rudra Gautam	M	51	VDC Secretary	9852029167
2	Umesh Bishwokarma	M	32	Redel Nepal	NA
3	Ram Bhajan Kamat	M	31	Birat Maithili Natya Kala Parisad	9842027040
4	Gokul Parajuli	M	32	Gorkha Patra Daily	9841370681
5	Kumar Luitel	M	29	Annapurna Post	9842027420
6	Ganesh Lamsal	M		Nayapatrika.com	9852676577
7	Raju Shrestha	M	30	RTI Foundation	9842085979
8	Saroj Karki	M	24	Youth for Blood	9852032980
9	Bala Nepali	F	18	Youth Initiative	9819005028
10	Bivek Dahal	M	23	RTI Foundation	9842042745
11	Punam Giri	M	22	Youth Initiative	9842086210
12	Sanju Sah	F	34	Women peace research & development center	9842024211
13	Jamuna Dahal	F	22	Model youth information center	9842338999
14	Seeta Sharma	F	54	Nari Bikas Sangh	9852026436
15	Shashi Gyawali	F	27	Nari Bikas Sangh (Good governance unit)	9849334098
16	Binay Raj Pandey	M	56	Morang Bar Association	9842021939
17	Sandesh D Shrestha	M		BFM 91.2	9852022594
18	Dinesh Shrestha	M	NA	Ujyalopatra Daily	9852033398
19	Dr. Shivamaya Tumbahanphe	F	NA	WHRD	9742003628
20	Yagya Sharma	M	49	Ujyalopatra Daily	9852031003
21	Indira Bhattarai	F	26	Sancharika Samuha	9842071730
22	Prithu Khanal	M	23	PVP Nepal	9807000174
23	Shital Pd. Pokharel	M	23	Youth Initiative	9842131049
24	Parul Chettri	M	34	CPN UML	9852030302
25	Mahendra Bista	M	41	FNJ Morang	9842034115
26	Bikash Basnet	M	29	Advocacy forum Nepal	9841382989
27	Ain Bdr. Shrestha	M	39	WOREC Nepal	9804367152
28	Rajeev Karna	M	30	National Human Rights Commission	9815852640
29	Ganga Maharjan	F	28	USAID	9801020748
30	Arjun Uprety	M	40	New World	9852046121
31	Jayraj Sonyok Limbu	M	40	Forum (Democratic)	9808156075
32	Surendra Chudal	M	51	Forum (Democratic)	9851144083
33	Yubakar Raj Rajkarnikar	M	39	SFCG	9851027436
34	Bhim Prasad Bhurtel	M	38	SFCG	9801140408
35	Safar Pokharel	M	35	SFCG (Script Writer)	9801130000
36	Anbika Giri	F	27	SFCG (Script Writer)	9843367419

37	Abinash Bikram Shaha	M	31	SFCG (Script Writer)	9841855359
38	Bhabsagar Ghimire	M	30	SFCG	9801102012
39	Safiq Iraqui	M	30	SFCG	9804151923
40	Sumitra Manadhar	F		USAID	9801050355

Janakpur. Venue: Welcome Hotel. Date: April 23, 2014

SN	Name	Gender	Age	Organization	Phone Number
1	Prem Bastola	M	31	New World	9842037402
2	Samjhana Varma	F	35	Nepali Congress	9844117381
3	Hemlata Sigdel	F	NA	WOREC Nepal	9854023599
4	Sanyogita Shah	F	53	Antar Party Mahila Sangh	9844118356
5	Preeti Jha	F	23	Radio	9817741991
6	Indra Kumar Rajak	M	27	NNDSWO- Dhanusha	9804832890
7	Ajit Thakur	M	35	NHRC- Janakpur	041-527812
8	Avinash Sajan Karma	M	35	THRD Alliance Ro Janakpur	041-530160
9	Pramod Kumar Sah	M	32	AF Dhanusha	041-522265
10	Hare Krishna Shah	M	62	Associate professor, RR Campus	9803638530
11	Kumari Bharati Jha	F	49	WHRD	984427046
12	Shyam sundar shashi	M	48	Kantipur publication	9854025421
13	Suresh Yadav	M	27	Nagarik Daily	9854021343
14	Chaturbhut Jha	M	56	Nepal bar association	9804811340
15	Ramchandra Sah	M	60	CEGOOP	9804815105
16	Urmila Yavad	F	40	WHRD	9844027885
17	Mauri Das	F	38	NNDSWO Dhanusha	9844026107
18	Bajrang Pd. Shah	M	62	Former Mayor	9851127941
19	Dev Narayan Rajak	M	53	District agriculture development office	9844024144
20	Saroj Kumar Mishra	M	32	Youth leader	9844189273
21	Yogendra P Bhagat	M	54	District public health office	9845505888
22	Dharbendra Kumar Jha	M	30	FNJ Dhanusha	9844138814
23	Palan Jha	M	56	NGO Federation	9844025181
24	Pradeep Kumar Yadav	M	30	Blue diamond society	9844025118
25	Duka Kumari Mishra	F	37	Aama Samuha	9844023068
26	Mohammad Ansar Ali	M	58	Ex deputy mayor	9854027786
27	Nirmala Mishra	F	48	DWO- women development officer	9844055145
28	Ram Narayan Mahato	M	32	The public today	9844037198
29	Asha Kumari Thakur	F	23	Mahottari update	9807876462
30	Punam Singh	F	25	The public today	9815842814
31	Prem Maya Shrestha	F	42	CPN UML Communist Party of Nepal (United Marxist Leninist)	9844022543
32	Binod Kumar R	M	27	INSEC	98540254137
33	Geta Kumari	F	35	FPAN	NA

34	Shila Yadav	F	38	Unified Nepal Communist Party (Maoist)	9813730917
35	Manika Jha	F	24	Annapurna post	9844243214
36	Mehilal Yadav	M	45	District education office	9844121952
37	Hari Prasad Mainali	M	NA	DAO	9854007777
38	Dhruba Kumar Jha	M	33	Freedom forum janakpur	9854027627
39	Sarita Kumari S	F	NA	INSEC	9844118201
40	Yubakar Raj Rajkarnikar	M	39	SFCG	9851027436
41	Bhim Prasad Bhurtel	M	38	SFCG	9801140408
42	Safar Pokharel	M	35	SFCG (Script Writer)	9801130000
43	Anbika Giri	F	27	SFCG (Script Writer)	9843367419
44	Abinash Bikram Shaha	M	31	SFCG (Script Writer)	9841855359
45	Jabish Rana	F	44	SFCG	NA
46	Safiq Iraqui	M	30	SFCG	9804151923
47	Guru Subedi	M	54	DDC, Dhanusha	9801024762
48	Bhabsagar Ghimire	M	30	SFCG	9801102012

Pokhara. Venue: Hotel Sky Touch. Date: May 5, 2014

SN	Name	Gender	Age	Organization	Phone Number
1	Jamuna Barsha Sharma	F	NA	Pokhara express	9846103389
2	Lucky Karki Chettri	F	49	3 sisters adventure	9856021731
3	Mina Gurung	F	NA	Jefant Gandaki	9846034867
4	Shanti Pokharel	F	NA	PN Campus	9846360377
5	Ful Kumari Thapa	F	NA	Nepal magar women federation	984646653
6	Kamala P	F	NA	3 angels community radio	9847733103
7	Mahesh Kumari Khati	M	23	Pokhara patra daily/FNJ	9847628304
8	Shanta Giri	F	37	Cancer relief society	9846040615
9	Chameli Pariyar	F	31	Feminist Dalit organization	9846031053
10	Manmaya Nepali	F	41	WHR Kaski	9846268285
11	Shashi Tulachan	F	57	Nagarik Samaj	9846060861
12	Shrijana Sharma	F	59	CPN UML	9846029453
13	Prabha Koirala	F	52	Coop UN Kaski	9046200763
14	Sita Paudel	F	44	AMK	9856033790
15	Hira Bhattarai	F	47	PCCI	9856030317
16	Chandra Gurung	F	46	Nepal police	9856026253
17	Sarita Timsina	F	NA	Women wrights' organization	9846361621
18	Durga Neupane	F	45	SANKALP	9846026475
19	Bimala Bhandari	F	30	Radio janani 90.6	9856032288
20	Ramkali Khadka	F	58	WSDO	9851021686
21	Sita Baral	F	33	Gandaki TU charisma	9856030236
22	Samjhana Dhungana	F	33	District public health office	9846053246
23	Tara Devi Gurung	F	45	Pourakhi	9846040658

24	Maya Gurung Managi	F	45	Community support group	9856030107
25	Bel Kumari Gurung	F	33	WCO Kaski	9846224025
26	Kopila Rana Bhat	F	50	Nepali Congress	9846086031
27	Raju Thakali	M	44	Naulo bihani	9846342925
28	Juna Kumari Gurung	F	35	CIC	9846036445
29	Kamala Gahatraj	F	30	WHRD/WOREC	9846296437
30	Nanda Kala Nepali	F	38	Santi ka lagi Nagarik Sanjal	9846067787
31	Suman Thapa	F	22	Radio janani 90.6	9816635977
32	Zainab Khatun	F	25	Muskan club	9846152967
33	Durga Rana Magar	F	21	Sancharika samuha	9846267951
34	Yubakar Raj Rajkarnikar	M	39	SFCG	9851027436
35	Bhim Prasad Bhurtel	M	38	SFCG	9801140408
36	Safar Pokharel	M	35	SFCG (Script Writer)	9801130000
37	Anbika Giri	F	27	SFCG (Script Writer)	9843367419
38	Abinash Bikram Shaha	M	31	SFCG (Script Writer)	9841855359
39	Bhabasagar Ghimire	M	30	SFCG	9801102012
40	Jabish Rana	F	44	SFCG	NA

ANNEX 3: LIST OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE NATIONAL LEVEL CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS

Date: May 23, 2014, Venue: Hotel Annapurna, Kathmandu

SN	Name	Gender	Age	Organization	Phone Number
1	Gagan Thapa	M	37	CA Member / NC	9801059423
2	Mohammadi Siddiqui	F	53	Fatima Foundation	9841082157
3	Chiranjibi Nepal	M	52	PMO	9841351380
4	Meena Kattel (Kharel)	F	57	DWC	9851067910
5	Dinesh Tripathi	M	48	Advocate/Lawyer	9851036307
6	Kedar Khadka	M	52	GOGO Foundation	9851072225
7	Ganga Bahadur Kharel	M	46	MOPR	9841551797
8	Satish Jung Shahi	M	36	AFN	9851075355
9	Rajendra Mulmi	M	37	SFCG	9801070891
10	Serena Rix Tripathee	F	NA	SFCG	9801016424
11	Yubakar Raj Rajkarnikar	M	39	SFCG	9851027436
12	Bhim Prasad Bhurtel	M	38	SFCG	9801140408
13	Prakash Luitel	M	32	SFCG	9801142286
14	Safar Pokharel	M	35	SFCG (Script Writer)	9801130000
15	Anbika Giri	F	27	SFCG (Script Writer)	9843367419
11	Abinash Bikram Shaha	M	31	SFCG (Script Writer)	9841855359
17	Eelum Dixit	M	29	SFCG (Script Writer)	9851029297

Date: May 30, 2014, Venue: Hotel Annapurna, Kathmandu

SN	Name	Gender	Age	Organization	Phone Number
1	Ganga Panta	F	39	Nepal Police	9851050902
2	Sharada Pokharel	F	66	WSPG	9841299817
3	Bimala Thapa	F	54	Shubha Sankalpa Nepal (Former DIG)	9851016750
4	Nanimaiya Acharya	F	28	NDI	9841465143
5	Samita Karki	F	32	NDI	9841743908
6	Laxmi Karki	F	48	Political Analyst	9843110975
7	Kamala Biswokarma	F	38	CA Member	9841022343
8	Devi Khadka	F	34	UCPN (Maoist)	9851126627
9	Ram Kumari Jhakri	F	34	CPN-UML	9851008064
10	Pushpa Bhusal	F	52	Nepali Congress	9841255545
11	Ila Sharma	F	47	Election Commission of Nepal	9851024039
12	Suprabha Ghimire	F	70	Politician	NA
13	Rajendra Mulmi	M	37	SFCG	9801070891
14	Serena Rix Tripathy	F	NA	SFCG	9801016424
15	Yubakar Raj Rajkarnikar	M	39	SFCG	9851027436
16	Bhim Prasad Bhurtel	M	38	SFCG	9801140408
17	Prakash Luitel	M	32	SFCG	9801142286
18	Safar Pokharel	M	35	SFCG (Script Writer)	9801130000
19	Anbika Giri	F	27	SFCG (Script Writer)	9843367419
20	Abinash Bikram Shaha	M	31	SFCG (Script Writer)	9841855359
21	Eelum Dixit	M	29	SFCG (Script Writer)	9851029297
22	Mina Sharma	F	NA	SFCG	9801025254
23	Jabish Rana	F	44	SFCG	NA
24	Safiq Iraqi	M	30	SFCG	9804151923
25	Niresh Chapagain	M	36	SFCG	9801024762

ANNEX 4: LIST OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN CURRICULUM SUMMIT – GAUN GAUN MA SINGHA DURBAR

Date: May 29-30, 2014, Venue: Embers Restaurant, Lalitpur, Nepal

S.N.	Name	Address	Organization	Contact No.	Sex	Ethnicity
01	Ramesh Adhikari	Kathmandu	Ministry of General AD.	9841424770	M	Brahmin
02	Sarita Rai	Kathmandu	Kathmandu Metropolitancy	9851111600	F	Janajati

03	Arjun Khatiwada	Kavre	District Admin office, Kavre	9851030930	M	Chhetri
04	Gopal Aryal	Imadole, Lalitpur	Actor	9851117789	M	Brahmin
05	Pashupati Rai	Kathmandu	Actor	9841623887	F	Janjati
06	Saru Khadka	Bardibas	RJ	9844260500	F	Chhetri
07	Madhav Adhikari	Neplagunj	Krishnasar FM	9858022136	M	Bramhin
08	Anu Ratan	Kailali	Phulbari FM	9848443404	F	Dalit
09	Krishna Dahal	Kathmandu	The-Nepal	01-4484463	M	Brahmin
10	Kumar Luintel	Biratnagar	Annarpurna Post	9852876577	M	Brahmin
11	Toyaraj Ghimire	Janakpur	Janakpur FM	9844097096	M	Brahmin
12	Liladhar Rimal	Nawalparasi	Maoist Carder	9851079567	M	Brahmin
13	Charchit Nogila		NSU	9851019628	M	Janjati
14	Toya Ghimire	Ratopool	AFN	9851108653	M	Brahmin
15	Bhanu Bokhim	Dhobighat		9851081252	M	Janjati
16	Kamal Subedi	NFYN ktm		9851134296	M	Brahmin
17	Shikha Dhakal	Bhaktapur	UPYC	9808976375	F	Brahmin
18	Pramila Dhungana	Baneshwar	UPYC	9818952954	F	Brahmin
19	Satish Jung Sahi	Kathmandu	AFN	9851075355	M	Chhetri
20	Dhristi Shrestha	Biratnagar	Hands-on Institute	9807071491	F	Janjati
21	Pabitra Sunar	Ktm	Daily	9841497416	F	Dalit
22	Pramila K.C.	Chabahil	My Small Help	9841322163	F	Chhetri
23	Prakash Luintel	Ktm	SFCG	9801142286	M	Brahmin
24	Meena Sharma		SFCG	9801025254	F	Brahmin
25	Bhabasagar Ghimire	Lazimpat	SFCG	9851121067	M	Brahmin
26	Bhim Bhurtel	Dillibazar	SFCG	9801170408	M	Brahmin

27	Yubakar Raj Rajkarnikar	Lazimpat	SFCG	9801027430	M	Janjati
28	Sumitra Manandhar	USAID	USAID	9801050355	F	Janjati
29	Sarada Gurung	Sinamangal	Advocate	9841244290	F	Janjati
30	Arjun Subedi	Ktm	Nagarik Daily	9851054432	M	Brahmin
31	Abhimanyu Nirabi		AFN		M	Dalit
32	Rakesh Shrestha		AFN		M	Janjati
33	Chandika Mainali		AFN		F	Brahmin

ANNEX 5: CURRICULUM DOCUMENT OF GAUN GAUN MA SINGHA DURBAR

Gaun Gaun ma Singha Durbar

Radio Drama Series

Curriculum Document

2014

Overarching Objective

To create possibilities for collaborative political culture in the Nepali public imagination.

Target Audience

*20 – 45 aged leaders and aspiring leader – political, government, civic, youth, women
Genera public*

Behavior Change Objectives

Behavior Change Objective	Attitude Change Objectives	Knowledge/ Information
1. Leaders practice objective and constructive collaboration for inclusive and positive development.	<p>Positive and inclusive collaboration brings power, satisfaction, social recognition and leadership.</p> <p>Rising above the interest of a group or a party, leads the way to be a leader accepted by all.</p> <p>If you respect other people's</p>	<p>How constructive collaboration happens between the leaders from different groups (government, political parties, other groups) – the skills required for such collaboration.</p> <p>How these collaborations help bring social recognition for the leaders, and how that leads to</p>

	<p>opinions, you will also be respected.</p> <p>Collaboration (Inclusion) brings confidence</p>	<p>satisfaction.</p> <p>How satisfaction is not all about making more money.</p> <p>How collaboration makes a leader more widely accepted and respected.</p> <p>Advantages of being such a leader.</p> <p>Examples of such collaboration among the political and social leaders.</p> <p>Examples of constructive collaboration among the government and civic groups.</p> <p>Information regarding existing policies and systems that help in inclusion and collaboration.</p> <p>Disadvantages of 'group-centric' exclusive initiations.</p> <p>Examples of role model leaders.</p>
<p>2. Leaders (civic and government) practice transparent and inclusive decision making (inclusion of citizens) and implementation process.</p>	<p>Leadership through service is better than leadership through autocracy.</p> <p>Collaborative decision making brings social and legal security</p> <p>Inclusion is more fruitful than exclusion for successful leadership.</p> <p>Adopting transparency gives you more social status.</p>	<p>What leadership through service is.</p> <p>How government works at the local level around its various functions.</p> <p>Show how leadership through service is actually in demand.</p> <p>How leadership through service can be practiced – the difference between leadership through service and leadership through autocracy.</p>

		<p>Examples of such transparent, inclusive and honest leadership at the local level.</p> <p>Examples of how inclusive decision making helps bring wider acceptance of the decisions, and thus help bring social harmony.</p> <p>Information about different ways to be transparent.</p> <p>Comparison between inclusive and exclusive decision making processes.</p> <p>How transparency brings social recognition for the leaders.</p>
<p>3. Leaders themselves follow the rule of law and set examples for others to follow.</p>	<p>Rule of law for sustainable leadership</p> <p>We have to practice ourselves to expect others to follow rule of law.</p> <p>Following rule of law brings confidence.</p>	<p>Information about the major government rules and regulations. What rule of law is.</p> <p>What sustainable leadership is.</p> <p>Examples of how following rule of law is not an obstacle, but is actually good for sustainable leadership.</p> <p>Examples of leaders leading the people in maintaining rule of law.</p> <p>How following rule of law brings confidence for the leaders.</p> <p>Examples of such leaders.</p>

ANNEX 6: LIST OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN CURRICULUM SUMMIT – SINGHA DURBAR

Date: June 2, 2014 Venue: Hotel Annapurna, Kathmandu

SN	Name	Gender	Age	Organization Name	Phone
1	Rajan Parajuli	M	29	AFN	9851044446
2	Shikha Prasai	F	40	Interface	9851037701
3	Jaya Luitel	F	32	The Story Kitchen	9851066665
4	Mukti Rijal	M	55	IGD	9851063731
5	Babita Basnet	F	42	MAG/Shantimalika	9851075373
6	Kedar Khadka	M	52	GOGO Foundation	9851072225
7	Tsering Ritar Sherpa	M	45	Film Maker	9851031122
8	Tika Ram Yatri	M	30	Avenues TV	9841284190
9	Kamal Devkota	M	30	SIAS	9841361365
10	Yasodha Timsina	F	NA	Nepal Magazine	NA
11	Srijana Adhikari	F	32	Nepali Congress	9851083479
12	Manish Jha	M	33	FACTS	9851073775
13	Tanka Panta	M	42	Nepal Samachar Patra	9851036120
14	Toya Ghimire	M	40	AFN	9851108653
15	Dil Bhusan Pathak	M	41	Interface Nepal	9851010710
16	Rajendra Mulmi	M	37	SFCG	9801070891
17	Serena Rix Tripathee	F		SFCG	9801016424
18	Yubakar Raj Rajkarnikar	M	39	SFCG	9851027436
19	Bhim Prasad Bhurtel	M	38	SFCG	9801140408
20	Prakash Luitel	M	32	SFCG	9801142286
21	Safar Pokharel	M	35	SFCG (Script Writer)	9801130000
22	Anbika Giri	F	27	SFCG (Script Writer)	9843367419

23	Abinash Bikram Shaha	M	31	SFCG (Script Writer)	9841855359
24	Eelum Dixit	M	29	SFCG (Script Writer)	9851029297
25	Mina Sharma	F	-	SFCG	9801025254
26	Niresh Chapagain	M	36	SFCG	9801024762
27	Safiq Iraqui	M	30	SFCG	9804151923

ANNEX 7: SINGHA DURBAR CURRICULUM DOCUMENT (DRAFT)

Singha Durbar

Television Series

Curriculum Document

2014

Goal:

To create possibilities for collaborative political culture in the Nepali public imagination

Objectives:

To increase public knowledge of the working of government at the local and central level

To foster constructive citizen-government engagement

To promote positive role models for collaborative and inclusive leadership and governance

To foster dialogues at multiple levels to create a shared national vision for leadership and governance

<u>Behavior Change.</u>	<u>Supporting Attitudes</u>	<u>Barrier Attitudes</u>	<u>Knowledge</u>
Respect for democracy and rule of law	Everyone has a role to play in making the country democratic and successful	If you follow rule of law you are a fool.	Knowledge of specific laws, acts, and constitution related to the issues covered

<p>Leaders</p> <p>Leaders behave as role models in following rule of law, making decisions informed by law, and lead with the expectation and requirement that others also do.</p> <p>Leaders work together to strengthen systems to enforce rule of law consistently.</p> <p>Citizens:</p> <p>Citizens respect rule of law and work with government and law enforcement agencies to strengthen rule of law</p>	<p>Following democratic practices and rule of law builds a stronger society.</p> <p>Law enforcement is not only government's job, but everyone's responsibility.</p> <p>Respect rule not <i>Hool</i>. Be Cool.</p> <p>Government / public property is paid for from my tax and is for everyone's benefit, so it's my responsibility to protect it.</p> <p>It's not ok to destroy others property or violate others rights.</p> <p>If I violate the law I will be punished. There will be consequences.</p>	<p>Law is something you can get around.</p> <p>There are more economic benefits to not following the law.</p> <p>Everyone else is doing it so why does it matter.</p> <p>Law is not enforced so why bother.</p> <p>Lack of interest to find out laws or to communicate them effectively.</p>	
<p><u>INCLUSION</u></p> <p>Leaders:</p> <p>Leaders are role models for inclusive decision making and taking actions to ensure meaningful participation of all genders and ethnic groups.</p> <p>Citizens:</p> <p>Inclusive decision making, participation, and</p>	<p>Leaders value the opinions, interests, and needs of women, ethnic groups, age etc.</p> <p>A socially inclusive society benefits all.</p> <p>People from all genders, ethnic groups have an important role to play in a functioning democracy</p>		

governance becomes the norm.			
<p><u>Collaborative leadership:</u></p> <p>Leaders</p> <p>Leaders act consistently in collaborative ways, and in the interest of the whole.</p> <p>Leader thinks beyond the interest of their ethnicity, constituency and takes responsibility for the overall job / for the whole.</p> <p>Before making decisions, wide consultations are done and listened to and incorporated into the decision making processes</p> <p>Communicating how decisions are made and why</p> <p>Citizens: Express expectations that their political and government leaders act consistently in collaborative ways and in the interest of the whole.</p> <p>Citizens use their vote and other democratic mechanisms to seek out collaborative, transparent, inclusive leaders</p>	<p>When I follow my convictions with integrity I become a better leader.</p> <p>Democratic practices and good governance begins internally (within party, department, organization, etc)</p> <p>Leadership and power is not inherited but earned in a meritocracy.</p> <p>It's my role to be a uniting force and pursue goals that benefit all.</p> <p>Listening to other people's ideas will build on my ideas and make them better.</p> <p>Consultation prevents conflict and makes it easier to implement decisions.</p> <p>Citizens believe that 'good' leadership and 'good' governance encompasses values of inclusion, transparency, honesty and collaboration across dividing lines.</p>	<p>When I am in leadership I have more responsibility just to return favors and take care of my own rather than bigger picture.</p> <p>If I act with integrity, it may cost me power.</p> <p>If I am consultative I will be seen as weak.</p> <p>Consultation takes time and money – is it worth it.</p> <p>It's not necessary for success.</p> <p>This kind of leadership isn't possible in Nepal.</p> <p><i>Ke garne.</i></p>	

<p><u>Civic – Government Relations</u></p> <p>Leaders: Leaders create and foster mechanisms for public participation.</p> <p>Citizens- Proactively seek information and services from the government.</p> <p>Citizens actively participate in government participatory processes.</p>	<p>When government and civil society work together, we get better development results.</p> <p>Participation and engagement is everyone’s responsibility in a democracy.</p> <p>Every person's voice counts, and participation is a way to have my voice be heard in a democracy.</p>	<p>Participation is not necessary.</p> <p>I am powerless. My participation doesn’t make a difference.</p> <p>I don’t know how to participate. It's not my responsibility.</p> <p>Strike is the only effective way to influence the government.</p>	<p>Knowledge of specific participation mechanisms</p>